The Bombay Gazette.

No. 30,073—New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1893.

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Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1893. Saturday.
† ASSAM	3000	500	T. F. Creery	30th Sept.
B.I. PESHAWUR	3927	600	J. F. Jephson	7th Oct.
† SIAM	3016	500	H. T. Weighell	14th „
B.I. PENINSULAR	5015	1200	A. C. Loggin	21st „
† ASSAM	3000	500	T. F. Creery	28th „
B.I. HIMALAYA	6898	2000	J. Orman	4th Nov.
† SIAM	3046	500	H. T. Weighell	11th „
B.I. ROME	5545	1200	A. B. Daniell	18th „
† CLYDE	4136	900	J. S. Pritt RNR.	25th „
B.I. ORIENTAL	5045	1200	L. H. C. Moule	2nd Dec.
† SHANNON	4189	900	E. Crowe	9th „
B.I. CARTHAGE	5013	1000	M. de Horne	16th „

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† These Vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to a Steamer for Brindisi and London. No Passengers for Marseilles can proceed by those Steamers.

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15th Nov.	29th Nov.	

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IMPERATRIX	G. Nicolich	4,191	750	1st Nov.

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SCINDIA	F. Blight	4,358	7th Nov.
PERSIA	R. Hutchison	3,517	18th „
ARMENIA	Geo. Read	3,395	9th Decr.
HISPANIA	S. Abrey	3,389	30th „
NUBIA	T. Knox	3,451	13th Jan. 1894.

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CASH OR V. P. P.

	Rs.
GENERAL'S	80
ROYAL ARTILLERY, with Plated Hilt and Scabbard	45
ROYAL ENGINEER'S, ditto	55
INFANTRY	40
RIFLE	40
POLITICAL	60
PRESENTATION	Rs. 95 to 200

Sword Knots, Undress and Full Dress, Sword Bags, and Military Accoutrements of all kinds always in Stock.

BADHAM, PILE & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

BAHADUR CIGARS.

BAHADUR REGALIAS	6 inches long, in	boxes of	50
BAHADUR PRINCESSES	5	„ „	50
BAHADUR No. 1	4½	„ „	100
BAHADUR „ 2	4	„ „	100
BAHADUR „ 3	3½	„ „	100
BAHADUR MANILLAS	4	„ „	100
BAHADUR MORNING WHIFFS	3	„ „	200

GENUINE BAHADURS are obtainable from all RESPECTABLE Dealers throughout India.

SOLE PROPRIETORS AND MANUFACTURERS,

McDOWELL & CO., MADRAS.

LADIES' WATCHES.

AS a SOUVENIR there is nothing that a Lady appreciates better than a GENUINE GOOD WATCH. The better the class of Watch the longer will the Receiver have reason to remember the Donor. The main object, therefore, of a Souvenir can only have the fullest effect when the article presented is of unquestionable good manufacture. A so-called cheap Watch, or a substitute for a well-manufactured Watch, would vitiate entirely the idea and intentions that a Souvenir carries; and indeed, it is not fair to impose on the recipient by the presentation of a Watch of doubtful make, not only a great deal of trouble and inconvenience but the expense that keeping such a Watch in order would entail.

We guarantee that the PRESENTATION WATCHES offered by us will keep the most excellent time and wear well for

FIFTY YEARS

and longer if reasonable good care be taken of them, and if they are periodically overhauled by a practical Watchmaker once in two, or most, three years, after about which time a Watch invariably requires cleaning.

NICKEL SILVER WATCHES—
Crystal Face .... Rs. 20 & Rs. 28.
Half-hunting .... Rs. 30.

SILVER WATCHES—
Crystal Face .... Rs. 35, Rs. 40, Rs. 45, & Rs. 60.
Hunting Cases .... Rs. 40, Rs. 45, Rs. 50, & Rs. 65.
Half-hunting cases .... Rs. 45, Rs. 50, Rs. 55, & Rs. 70.

GOLD WATCHES—
Crystal Face .... Rs. 60, Rs. 85, Rs. 95, & Rs. 120.
Hunting Cases .... Rs. 75, Rs. 110, Rs. 120, & Rs. 140.
Half-hunting Cases .... Rs. 85, Rs. 120, Rs. 130, & Rs. 150.

GOLD REPEATER WATCHES—
Crystal Face .... Rs. 500.
Hunting Case .... Rs. 550.

CHATELAINE WATCHES—
Silver .... From Rs. 70.
Gold .... From Rs. 350.

LADIES' FANCY WATCHES—
We have a large family of fanciful disguises, beautifully jewelled in gold. For details we must refer you to our Watch Catalogue, to be had on application.

WRISTLET WATCHES—
With leather straps, the Watches in Silver and Gold first detailed may be worn. Wristlets in curb web-work, spring catch, and other fancy designs. Silver, from Rs. 50; Gold from Rs. 210.

MARCKS & CO., LD., WATCH AND CLOCK MAKERS, BOMBAY AND POONA.

TO SMOKERS.

TH. VAFIADIS & CO.'S HIGH CLASS EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES AND TURKISH TOBACCO.

Purveyors in Cairo to the KHEDIVIAL FAMILY.

"ALWAYS FRESH AND RELIABLE."

CIGARETTES—

	Rs.	a.	
Khedivial, 50 in a tin box	6	8	per 100
Extra Fine, G. F., 100 in a tin box	5	0	„
Rameses, 25 in a paper box and 500 in a tin box	4	0	„
Fleur d'Orient, 100 in a tin box	3	8	„
Non Plus Ultra, 100 „	3	0	„
Best Egyptian, 100 in a paper box and 600 in a tin box	2	8	„

HAVANA CIGARS—

		Rs.	a.	
El Diploma	25 in a box	4	0	per Box.
Cordelia	50 „	5	0	„
La Odalisca	50 „	5	0	„
Vera	25 „	6	0	„
Sins Rival	50 „	7	8	„
Mi Reina	50 „	6	0	„

AMERICAN EAGLE—

		Rs.	a.	
Rothschilds	25 in a box	2	12	„
Regalia del Principe	100 „	7	8	„

SPECIALITY OF TURKISH TOBACCO.

Yenidje, Extra Flowers in ½ lb. tins, Rs. 6-0-0 per lb. Turkish in ½ lb. tins, Rs. 4-8-0 per lb.

ENGLISH CUT TOBACCO OF SUPERIOR QUALITY.

Smoker's Requisites of All Kinds.

ILLUSTRATED GENERAL PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

TH. VAFIADIS & CO., 20, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

THACKER & CO., LTD. BOMBAY

WE HAVE NOW THE HONOUR OF SUPPLYING OVER 100 MESSES AND CANTEENS THROUGHOUT INDIA.

Your Crest correctly Engraved on Steel And Embossed on a halfream of best quality Note Paper, with square Envelopes to match, for Rs. 16.

Your Monogram artistically Engraved on Steel And Embossed on a halfream of best quality Note Paper, with square Envelopes to match, for Rs. 16.

Before Engraving Dies of Crests and Monograms, a PENCIL SKETCH is forwarded FREE OF CHARGE, and sunk in Steel when approved of.

STAMPING AND EMBOSSING

From Customers' own Dies, or from Dies already on hand.

ANY COLOUR.

PER 100 IMPRESSIONS .. .. Annas 8
PER 1,000 „ .. .. Rs. 5 0

GOLD, SILVER, OR BRONZE.

PER 100 IMPRESSIONS .. .. Rs. 2 0
PER 1,000 „ .. .. „ 17 0

GOLD AND COLOURS.

Charges according to amount of work.

VISITING CARDS.

100 GENTLEMEN'S CARDS, one line with Plate .. } Rs. 3 0
100 LADIES' CARDS, one line with Plate .. } „ 5 0

Other lines, such as Address and Club, charged Re. 1 per line extra.

THIS RATE IS FOR THICK OR THIN CARDS.

We prefer keeping Steel Dies and Card Plates on hand; we are then accountable for their preservation from rust, scratches, or loss.

To OFFICERS of the Royal Horse Artillery, Royal Artillery, Royal Engineers, Medical Staff, and Indian Medical Service.

SMALL QUANTITIES OF STATIONERY HEADED WITH ANY OF THESE CRESTS ARE ALWAYS ON HAND. Large quantities can be executed within three or four days from receipt of order.

BALL PROGRAMMES. A Large Variety in Stock and constant renewals of the latest Designs. SEND FOR SAMPLES.

MENU CARDS, Folding and Single, in upwards of 250 varieties of elegant design, plain and illuminated. PATTERNS FREE.

REGIMENTAL CRESTS.—DIES OF ALL BRITISH AND NATIVE REGIMENTS ON HAND. Estimates and Samples free.

RUBBER STAMPS Of every description manufactured by a special process, and of a specially prepared Rubber to withstand the Climate.

INVITATION CARDS. Comprising Invitations to Dinners, at Home, Honorary Members, Marriage, Lawn Tennis, Dances. WRITE FOR SAMPLES.

When orders for Crests, Monograms, Stationery, &c., are left to our own choosing they are carried out in perfect taste and without extravagant expenditure.

THACKER & CO., Limited, BOMBAY, Booksellers, Publishers, Stationers, Engravers, Die Sinkers, Relief Stampers, Copper-plate Printers, Lithographers.

KÜPPER'S PILSENER

IS THE VERY BEST BREWED.

KÜPPER'S PILSENER

IS ABSOLUTELY FREE FROM SEDIMENT.

KÜPPER'S PILSENER

IS BRIGHT AND SPARKLING.

KÜPPER'S PILSENER

IS LIGHT BUT FULL FLAVORED.

KÜPPER'S PILSENER

IS HIGHLY NUTRITIVE.

KÜPPER'S PILSENER

IS FREE FROM SALICYLIC ACID.

SOLE AGENTS:

CUTLER, PALMER & CO., RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOMBAY SCOTTISH ORPHANAGE SOCIETY.

A GRAND BAZAAR

IN AID OF A FUND FOR REPAIRS TO THE ORPHANAGE BUILDING WILL BE HELD IN THE TOWN HALL ON THURSDAY, FRIDAY, AND SATURDAY, 7TH, 8TH, AND 9TH DECEMBER, 1893.

Further particulars in future Advertisements.

Contributions and Work, which are earnestly solicited, will be gladly received by—
Mrs. Mackenzie, The Rock, Mazagon.
Mrs. Batty, Pedder Road, Cumballa Hill.
Mrs. Stiven, Nepean Sea Road.
Mrs. Spencer, Land's End, Malabar Hill.
or by
D. M. INGLIS,
Honorary Secretary, Bazaar Sub-Committee.
Forbes Street, Fort, Bombay, 6th July, 1893.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per S. S. "CLAN ALPINE," arrived from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, are hereby requested to present their Bills of Lading for our Countersignature and to take Delivery of their respective Goods from the PRINCE'S DOCK.

The Steamer's Surveyor, Captain CLARK, will attend every morning to survey damages, &c., and all Claims in this respect must be adjusted before the Goods are removed from the Landing Sheds.

After removal from the Landing Sheds, the Steamer will not be responsible for any Damage whatever.

All Claims must be presented for Settlement within a fortnight of the Steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be ENTERTAINED.

FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 29th September, 1893.

THE SEAFORDE LAND IMPROVEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED
(In Liquidation).

NOTICE is hereby given that the FIRST and FINAL distribution of the Assets of the Company at rate of Rupees Four per Share will be paid to registered Shareholders of the Company at Old Secretariat Building, Apollo Street, Bombay, on production of Share Certificates on and after the 2nd Day of OCTOBER, 1893, between the hours of 11 A.M. and 1 P.M.

E. G. CABRAL, Liquidator.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
WOODEN KEYS FOR PERMANENT WAY.

TENDERS are invited for the Supply of 3½ Lakhs of MOULMEIN TEAKWOOD PERMANENT WAY CHAIR KEYS of two Patterns to be delivered at the Company's Stores Depot, Parel.

Standard Samples with Templates or Gauges can be seen, and specification with form of Tender obtained, at the General Storekeeper's Office, Parel.

Tenders must be made on the Company's Form, sealed and superscribed "Tender for Wooden Keys" and delivered at the Agent's Office, Victoria Terminus, by 1 P.M. (Gun-fire), on WEDNESDAY, the 25th October, after which hour no Tender will be received.

Each Tender must be accompanied separately by a Deposit of Rs. 500, or the Tender will not be taken.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING, General Storekeeper.
General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 29th September, 1893.

ESTATE—LT.-COL. T. E. S. HICKMAN, DECEASED.
PURSUANT TO SECTION 42 ACT XXVII. OF 1866

NOTICE is hereby given that all persons having claims against the late THOMAS EDWARD STOPFORD HICKMAN, Lieut.-Colonel, 21st Hussars, who died at Bolaram on the 21st October, 1892, Letters of Administration to whose Estate have been granted to PERCEVAL RICHARD WILSON, Manager of the firm of Messrs. Grindlay, Groom and Co., of Bombay, are requested to send in the same within one month from this date to the said Messrs. Grindlay Groom and Co., Bombay, after which date the said Administrator will proceed to Administer the assets, having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have received notice, and no claim sent in subsequently will be recognized, and all persons indebted to or holding any securities or property belonging to the said Estate are also hereby requested to pay without delay the amount owing by them or deliver the said securities or property to the said Administrator, whose receipt alone is valid for the same.

P. R. WILSON, Administrator to the Estate.
Bombay, 30th September, 1893.

NOW READY.
"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The *BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY*, prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the news of the week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) ......Rs. 12.
Single Copy ....As. 4.
"Bombay Gazette" Office, Esplanade Road, Fort.

BOMBAY, BARODA & CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY,
INCLUDING
RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

THE Agent is prepared to receive, at his Office, Church Gate Street, Fort, up to Gun-fire, on MONDAY, the 23rd October, 1893, Tenders for the CONSTRUCTION of a NEW TERMINAL STATION at COLABA.

Drawings and specifications may be seen at the Chief Engineer's Office, Bombay, on application and forms of Tender can be obtained on payment of Rs. 10 per Copy.

All Tenders should be superscribed "Tender for the Construction of the New Terminal Station at Colaba" and a sum of Rs. 1,000 must be deposited as Security with each Tender, without which the Tender will not be considered. Government Paper or other Securities should be endorsed in favor of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

F. T. RICHARDS, for Acting Agents.
General Offices, Bombay.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that MOOLJEE VASSONJEE has contracted to PURCHASE from WAGHJEE THAKERSEY and PURSHOTUM OOMERSEY

All those three pieces or parcels of Port Trust land now formed into one, containing by admeasurement in the aggregate seven hundred and forty-six square yards or thereabouts, situate at Elphinstone Estate, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration District and sub-district of Bombay, registered in the Rent Roll of the Bombay Port Trust under Nos. 55,113 and 226, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon and assessed by the assessor and Collector of Bombay Municipality under B ward Nos. 4786-5386, Street Nos. 44, 62 and 71, Street Argile Road and Broach Street and bounded as follows:—On or towards the East by the said Argile Road, on or towards the West by the property of Mooltanee Tarachund Chelaram, on or towards the North by the property of Memon Hajee Hassum Hajee Essa and Hajee Abad Sakoor, and on or towards the South by Broach Street, and which are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said vendor.

All persons having any claim against the said property either by way of inheritance, gift, sale, mortgage, charge, lease or otherwise are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the Undersigned at their Office, No. 79, Meadows Street, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim, and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.—Dated this 29th day of September 1893.

BICKNELL, MERWANJI & MOTILAL, Purchaser's Attorneys.

NOW READY.
THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and SUMMARY OF TRADE.

Published once a week at the *Bombay Gazette* Office on the departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains—
A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week.
Imports and Exports of Bullion.
Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs Duties.
Comparative Summaries of Exports from Bombay up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period as far back as 1870 and 1878, respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports, of Piece-Goods and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month, and the same period as far back as 1870 and 1878, respectively.
Share Lists and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, arrivals and departures of Vessels during the week, and Vessels expected from Out and Home Ports.
Charters and Engagement.

Annual Subscription in advance....Rs 10.
Single Copy..........................Annas 4.
"Bombay Gazette" Office, Esplanade Road, Fort.

MARQUES DE MISA'S PURE "GRAPE" BRANDY.
GUARANTEED PURE GRAPE SPIRIT ONLY

MESSRS. CUTLER, PALMER & Co., of 3a, New London Street, E. C., have the pleasure of announcing that the Marques de Misa has appointed them the Sole Bottling and Shipping Export Agents for his Excellency's PURE "GRAPE" SPANISH BRANDY. Messrs. C. P. & Co. can confidently recommend this Pure Grape Spirit as being far and away superior to many of the so-called Brands of Cognac now being shipped to India and other parts of the World. The Spirit being made simply and solely from Spanish Grapes is guaranteed to be absolutely pure, and should command the attention of every consumer of Cognac, and of those who prefer a pure, wholesome, and first class Grape Spirit. The price we are authorized to quote for this superior Spirit in Bombay is

Rs. 34 per Case of 1 Dozen.
LESS 2½ PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.,
SOLE EXPORT AGENTS,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

FOR IMMEDIATE SALE.

THE STOCK-IN-TRADE of JAMES CRADDOCK & Co., Photographers, consisting of the Goodwill, Book Debts, Cameras, Lenses, Thousands of Negatives and all Necessary Requirements. Value at Rs. 12,000. The highest Offer, up to 31st OCTOBER, will be considered. For particulars and details apply to

J. BURKE, Murree.

FOR SALE.

"KINTURK."—The finest private Estate in Murree, splendidly built dwelling-house, all Stone, and Pucca throughout, A-1 Stabling, Kitchen, and Out Offices, two Tennis Courts, Badminton and other Lawns, Flower and Kitchen Gardens, Office attached, Centrally situated, close to Kutcherry, Church and Post Office. Rent Rs. 2,000 per Season.

ALSO—

"KINTURK COTTAGE."—A Double-storeyed pucca built Stone House, corrugated Iron Roof, splendid Business house, immediately above The Mall, suitable also for Offices or Dwelling-house for two Families. Would Rent for Rs. 1,500 easil. The Estate is valued at Rs. 80,000 Offer up to 31st OCTOBER will be considered. A splendid Investment for Capitalists. For Particulars and Plans apply to

J. BURKE, Murree.

NOTICES.

VICTORIA JUBILEE TECHNICAL INSTITUTE, BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

NEW CLASSES formed for FRESH STUDENTS. Those who desire to attend are advised to make immediate Application. DAY and EVENING WORK begins on MONDAY, 13th November, 1893.

Printed Form showing the Time Table and other information can be obtained on application by letter to the PRINCIPAL at the Institute.

NOWROJEE N. WADIA, Honorary Secretary.

NOTICE.

ANY PERSON desiring to have a complete knowledge of the general execution whereby to secure Cotton Crops and more especially that of "the American New Orleans" from the most fearful ravages and devastation of "THE BOLL WORM," can obtain the same by applying for a Leaflet, printed at the *Bombay Gazette* Press, for which a charge of Eight annas will have to be remitted for each Copy, and it is hoped that the patient discoverer will meet with a reasonable consideration by results at the hands of those who benefit by the same.

THE KHATAU MAKANJI SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the NINETEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 39, Apollo Street, Fort, on SATURDAY, the 30th instant, at 3 P.M., for the purpose of transacting the following business:—

I.—To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet and Abstract of Profit and Loss Account for the year ending 30th June 1893.
II.—To declare a Dividend.
III.—To elect Directors in the room of those who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.
IV.—To appoint Auditors for the current year, and fix their remuneration.

The Share TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be closed from 25th to 30th instant, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
SHAMJI RANCHHOD, Secretary.
Bombay, 16th September 1893.

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given that a BRANCH ESTABLISHMENT of the above Company has THIS DAY been OPENED at No. 57, Esplanade Road, under the management of the Undersigned, and that the Agency hitherto held by Messrs. Greaves, Cotton and Co., has now been TRANSFERRED.

All communications regarding existing Policies to be made to the Secretary from this date.

W. R. RAE, Resident Secretary.
September 21, 1893.

MOHPANI STEAM COAL.
REDUCTION IN PRICE.

THE Nerbudda Coal and Iron Company, Limited, are now offering their Mohpani BEST STEAM COAL at Rs. 7 PER TON INSTEAD of Rs. 8-6-0 as formerly Delivered in Wagons at the Mine. Apply to

THE AGENT AND MANAGER,
Mohpani Mines, *via* Gadarwara, C. P.

THE HINDOO AND MAHOMEDAN JOINT FUND FOR RELIEF OF INNOCENT SUFFERERS.
NOTICE.

GENTLEMEN desirous of SUBSCRIBING to the above Fund are requested to send their Subscriptions to our credit, with the Bank of Bombay.

FAZULBHOY VISRAM,
TRIBHOWANDAS VURJIWANDAS,
FUTTEHALLY SHEIK AHMED,
NARAYEN GANESH CHUNDAWARKER,
Honorary Secretaries.
Bombay, 12th September, 1893.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT No. 398 OF 1891.

VANECHAND NIHALCHAND, carrying on business under the name and style of CHIMNAJEE GORIDAS, at Naigaum, without the Fort of Bombay ....Plaintiff.

vs.

RAMACHANDRA PANSHA PATEL, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Bhoiwada, near Baman Mori, Parel, without the Fort of Bombay ....Defendant.

WHEREAS by a Decree made in the above suit on the 22nd day of September, 1891, it was ordered that the Defendant should pay to the Plaintiff the sum of Rs. 3,108-0-1 for debt and interest and costs of this Suit when taxed and noted in the margin thereof, and further simple interest thereon at the rate of six per cent. per annum from the date of the said Decree until payment. And whereas by a Warrant of sale, dated the 29th day of March, 1893, the Sheriff of Bombay was directed to sell the right, title and interest of the Defendant in the lands and premises in the said Warrant mentioned, that is to say

FIRSTLY.—All those several plots of Government Tocca land or ground admeasuring 19,120 square yards or thereabouts, situate, lying and being at Parel, Bhoiwada, in the sub-district of Bombay, together with the dwelling house standing thereon, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue in the name of Sunwar Sukud Gawad Pandu Panshia and Ramchundra Panshia Patel, under Collector's New Nos. 14595, 14628, 14267, 14323 and 14329, old Nos. 6, 8, 111, 115, and 155 and New Survey Nos. 1-2041, 2-2072, 2346-2057, 1 8 9 A-2066, AB-2116, 1-2117, 3-2121, 1-2465 and 5-2462 and the Premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under Ward No.—, and Street No.—, and bounded on the East by the public road, on the West by the public gully, on the North by the public gully and on the South by the public gully road and the said premises are now in the occupation of the said Sunwar Sukud Pandu Panshia and Ramchandra Panshia Patel. The first piece bears Collector's New No. 1-2165, and is bounded on the East and North by the public gully, on the West by the public road, and on the South by the vacant land of Alis Rodrigues; the second piece bears Collector's New No. 7-2141, and is bounded on the East by the land of Alis Rodrigues, on the West by the land of Haridas Koreji, on the South by the vacant Land of Parsi Rustomjee Rutonjee, and on the North by the land of Parsi Merwanjee Cowasjee; the third piece bears Collector's New No. 2-2072, and is bounded on the East by the vacant land of Luckma, on the West and North by the land of Manoel D'Sa, and on the South by the public gully; the fourth piece bears Collector's New No. 2345-2057, and is bounded on the East by the land of Budaji Lagania, on the West by , on the North by the public gully, and on the South by the land of Jao Lawrence; the fifth piece bears Collector's New No. 1 8 9 A-2066 and is bounded on the East by public road, on the West by the land of Dadoo Juggannath, and on the North and South by the public gully; the sixth piece bears Collector's New No. A B-2116, and is bounded on the East, West and North by the public road, and on the South by public gully; the seventh piece bears Collector's New No. 1-2117, and is bounded on the East by the public road, on the West by the land of Domingo Angello, on the North by the Gowan of Pamba Sookut, and on the South by the public gully; the eighth piece bears Collector's New No. 3-2121, and is bounded on the East by the public gully, on the West by the Land of Antoni Joa Souza, on the North by the water course, and on the South by the property of Crustrao Pandurang; the ninth piece bears Collector's New No. 5-2468, and is bounded on the East by the public gully, on the West by the land of Canoo Padmanji, on the North by the public gully, on the South by the land of Narayen Jessoo Patel and the defendant, Ramchundra Panshia Patel.

SECONDLY.—All that piece or parcel of foras land or ground, situate, lying and being between Parel and Dadur Road, in the Island of Bombay, in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 9,736 square yards or thereabouts, be the same little, more or less, and bounded on the North by the vacant ground of the Bombay Municipality, on the East by the Dadur Road, on the South by the vacant ground of Parsi Muncherji Bamonji Panthaky, and on the West by the vacant ground of Mungal Dhakul Thakor, which said land and hereditaments were formerly and are now in the occupation of Agree Sunwar Sookut Gawad, Ramchandra Pandu Panshia Gawad, and the said land is Registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 12505, New No. 497555, and New Survey No 2000, 1990, 1986.

THIRDLY.—All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground, situate, lying and being at Parel, Bhoiwada, in the registration sub-district of Bombay and containing by admeasurement square yards, and Registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 638,605, New No. 4,572 and 4,521, and new Survey No. 2057, 4 5 6 7 and 9-2066, and bounded on the North by the public gully, on the East by the public road, on the West by the property of Jaggonath Kinny, and on the South by the Land of Jewan Gopal and a Rangari; one of the pieces of land, bearing Collector's New Survey No. 2657, is bounded on the East by the property of Jaggonath Kinny, on the North by a public gully, and the property of Manoel D'Sa and on the South by the property of Govind Aloo and Dhunjibhai Dubash, and John Lawrence Lawn and Favloo Baylia Kanu.

Now it is hereby proclaimed and notified, that on the dates and at the hours and places undermentioned the Sheriff of Bombay will under and by virtue of the said Warrant of sale put up FOR SALE by PUBLIC AUCTION to the highest bidder and without reserve the right, title and interest of the said Defendant in the said lands and premises or in so much thereof as may be necessary for the satisfaction of the said decree and costs.

The properties firstly and thirdly above described will be sold on the Premises at 3-45 and 4-15 o'clock P.M., respectively on FRIDAY, the 29th day of September, 1893.

The property secondly above described will be sold on the Premises at 4-15 o'clock P.M., on SATURDAY, the 30th day of September, 1893.

Intimation is given that the Court does not warrant the correctness of the above description of the premises nor the title of the said Defendant to the same or to any interest therein.

Should the said Defendant have no saleable interest whatever in any lot to be sold in accordance with this proclamation any sum paid by the purchaser by way of full or part payment for the same will be repayable to the purchaser. The above mentioned Plaintiff has not had permission to bid at the sale.

Of the price of each lot one-fourth shall be paid forthwith when the lot is knocked down to a purchaser, the remainder of the purchase money must be paid in each case by the purchaser to the Sheriff on or before the Fifteenth day after the sale.

The sale will not become absolute until confirmed by the Court.

In default of payment in whole or in part as above prescribed, any sum paid as Deposit will be forfeited to the Government, and the lot will be sold free from any interest therein or in the proceeds thereof of the prior purchaser.

For further information and conditions of sale application should be made at the Office of the Sheriff.—Dated this 25th day of August, 1893.

JAMES DOUGLAS, Sheriff of Bombay.
Messrs. BALKRISHNA & PHEROZESHAH, Attorneys for Plaintiff.

SCOTT AND Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

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Given with great advantage in all Neuralgic affections, and debilitating diseases. A powerful restorative. Especially useful in Loss of Power following Excesses.

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"A TERRIBLE COUGH."

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Head Office..........3 PRINCES STREET, E.C.
London Bankers...{THE CAPITAL & COUNTIES BANK, LD. / THE BRITISH LINEN COMPANY, BANK.

FIXED DEPOSITS
Are received on the following terms:—
3 per Cent. per Annum for 3 Months.
3½ " " " 4 "
4 " " " 6 "
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CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened on terms which may be ascertained on application.

A. F. SIMPSON, Agent.
Bombay Office: Old Secretariat, Apollo Street December 1892.

COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE BANK (LIMITED).

ESTABLISHED AT MADRAS A.D. 1885.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, RUPEES TEN LAKHS.
CAPITAL CALLED UP............Rs. 6,30,000
CAPITAL IN RESERVE ....Rs. 3,70,000
ACCUMULATED RESERVES......Rs. 6,26,978

BRANCHES:
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BANKERS and AGENTS throughout INDIA, BURMA, CEYLON and in LONDON, EDINBURGH, DUBLIN.
FIXED DEPOSITS—12 months 5 per cent. per annum
PRUDENTIAL FUND—Terms may be ascertained on application.
STERLING DEPOSITS—4 % p.a. on monies awaiting remittal.
CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle and CHEQUES on BOMBAY, CALCUTTA or MADRAS received at par for Deposit Accounts.
RECEIPTS issued when desired to EITHER or SURVIVOR.
FLOATING ACCOUNTS—2 % p.a. on balances over Rs. 250 and not exceeding Rs. 10,000.
PROMISSORY NOTES and BILLS discounted and CASH CREDITS & LOANS granted upon IMMOVEABLE, MOVEABLE, and PERSONAL PROPERTY possessing a Market value.
DRAFTS issued and WIRE TRANSFERS effected.
GOVERNMENT PAPER—SHARES, bought and sold.
PAY, PENSIONS, INTERESTS, DIVIDENDS collected.
FIRE and LIFE INSURANCES arranged.
SECURITIES received for SAFE-KEEPING, liability accepted.
BANKING and MONEY AGENCY of every description conducted.

Full information and Rules furnished on application.
(By order of the Board)
P. A. CHURCHWARD, Offg. Manager.
Bombay, July 17, 1893.

THE IMPERIAL BANK OF PERSIA.
(INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1889.)

CAPITAL FULLY PAID-UP..............£1,000,000
(With power to increase) to £4,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS £100,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £1,000,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:—
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Agencies at................BAGDAD, BOMBAY, BUSREH, AND CALCUTTA.
London Bankers ....MESSRS. GLYN, MILLS, CURRIE & Co.

FIXED DEPOSITS
Are received at 4½ per cent. per annum for twelve months. Terms for longer periods can be ascertained on application.

A. F. SIMPSON, Agent.
Bombay Office: Old Secretariat, Apollo Street, Dec. 1892.

NATIONAL BANK of INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£ 1,000,000.
PAID-UP CAPITAL ....£ 500,000.
RESERVE FUND ....£ 100,000.

HEAD OFFICE:
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES:
CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KARACHI, DELHI, RANGOON, TUTICORIN, KANDY AND MANDALAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances when the sum at credit exceeds Rs. 1,000.
When the accrued interest for Six Months does not amount to Rs. 10, no interest is allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 Months at 4 Per Cent Per Annum.
For Shorter Periods at Rates to be learned on Application.
BILLS of EXCHANGE payable in the Principal Cities of Europe, India, and Australia, purchased or collected.
DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day on the Bank's Head Office and Branches, also on Provincial Towns in Great Britain, on Paris and on the Chief Towns in Australia and New Zealand; and, when required, the Bank will forward the First of Exchange to the payees, free of charge. Remittances may also be sent by telegram.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due

H. CHALMERS, Manager.

NOTES:
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BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
[illegible] Bank of Bombay	[illegible]	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,147½
Bank of Bengal	[illegible]	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,075
Bank of Madras	[illegible]	500	all	10 pr. ct.	591
Chartered Merc. Bank of India, Ld.	18,000	100	2,20,000	10 pr. ct.	180
Agra [illegible]	100,000 / 240,000	[illegible]	all / [illegible]	6 pr. ct. / 7 pr. ct.	87 / 420
Hongkong and Shanghai [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	all	[illegible]	£ 3
National Bank of India	40,000	[illegible]	12½	6 pr. ct.	200

MISCELLANEOUS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Divd.	Cash Rate.
Alcock Ashdown	1,000 / 750	200 / 70	200 / 150	10 / 7½	273 / 190
Back Bay Baths	800	50	12		40
Badham Pile	4,000	100	100	10	87
[illegible] Brothers	6,615	200	185	18	44
Berar Oil Mills Co., Limited	1,250	100	all	Nil.	100no
Bombay Fire Insurance	In Liquidation				
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	2,800 / 600	1,000 / 375	1,000 / 625	270 / 67½	4,550 / 1,131
[illegible]	1,250	100	100	ex div 2	72
[illegible]	600	500	500	3 pr. ct.	631
[illegible]	1,000 / 1,170	100 / 100	500 / 100	Rs. 25 / 4 pr. ct.	930 / 1
[illegible]	1,000	[illegible]	500	6 pr. ct.	300
[illegible] India Flour Mills	1,000	200	200	Rs. 20	207
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ld	2,800	250	250	7½ pr. ct.	275
[illegible] & Co., Ld.	[illegible]	[illegible]	70	—	70 no
[illegible] Indian Guarantee Surety	3,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	16½
John [illegible] & Co.	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	125
Jehangir B Karani & Co. Ld.	[illegible]	500	100	8 pr. ct.	100
Kemp & Co.	4,000	500	175	Rs. 21	305
Kurrachee Landing	[illegible]	300	300	30	19½
Mahabaleshwar Ice Manufacturing Co.	3,500	100	100	Nil.	3
Marcks & Co., Ld.	[illegible]	100	100	Rs. 10	85
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	50
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	100	...	81
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	3,000	200	50	12 pr. c	190
Oriental Loan	6,000	20	20	8 pr. ct.	15
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 7	82
Port Canning Co.	8,000	1,000	1,000	19	470
Prince of Wales Flour Mills	250	8,000	1,000	N dvd.	2,35
Royal Flour Mills	2,500	100	100	—	11
Sandy & Co.	1,000	100	100	9	50
Southwell and Austin, Ld. Ord.	1,000	100	10	5 pr. ct.	InLqdn
Do. Prf.	1,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	121
Treacher & Co.	2,000	500	all	60	350
Thacker & Co.	1,000	100	100	5	60
Telephone Co.	2,200	25	25		19 Exd

PRESS COMPANIES.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Yearly Rs.	Cash Rate.
Akbar	200	1,250	1,25	75	1,20
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all		451
Albert (Kurrachee)				18 pr. ct.	945
[illegible]	900	1,100	1,100		1,003
[illegible] pollo	750	2,100	2,200	90	300
Bellary	167	1,150	1,000	Nil.40	220
Bhownuggur City Press & Manfg Co, Ld	550	250	250	..	300
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	Rs. 10	110
[illegible] Cawnpore Press Co. Ld.	800	200	200		125
Broach City Press Co. Ld.	600	200	all	16	221
Colaba	500	1,380	1,380	20	270
East India	350	1,000	1,000	15 dvd	1,400
English Press and Manfg.	400	250		130	1132
Fort	815	2,000	2,50	Rs. 35	1,17
French	300	500	all	101	435
Harvey and Sabapathy	400	500	50	50	475
Hingoli Press Co., Ld.	750	400	all	4	105
Khamgaum	350	450	450	[illegible]	350
Mahadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	300	500	500	63	120
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	7½ pr. ct.	117½
Mofussil Co.	3,125	400	400	Rs. 40	420
Munmar M.	1,000	250	all	Rs. 32½	217½
New Berar	1,200	500	500	Rs. 55	555
New Indian	4,000	125	125	Rs. 1	113½
Prince of Wales	100	500	500	Rs.25dv	415
Sabapathy (Bellary)	300	500	75	20	431
Sassoon	300	500	500	20	591
Sind and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	00	25	1,000
Sorab Woollen Mills	400	2,000	750	33	565
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	1,200	250	250	7½ pr. ct. / 20	175 / 200xd
Volkart	375	1,001	1000	Rs. 100	990

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Divd.	Cash Rate.
Ahmedabad	80	1,500	1,000	80	1,400
Alliance	1,500		all	Rs. 25	93
Anglo-Indian	1,311		100	5	62
Bellary S & W Co., Ld. (Bellary)	2,571		all	5per ct.	31
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	30	603
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	600	500	500	20	330
Bombay National Manfg Co., Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	—	350
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	300
Central India	1,010	500	500	Rs. 30	1,020
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	49
City of Bombay Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	810
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	10 pr. ct.	605
Colaba Land & Mill	4,000	700		Rs. 15	607½
Cooria Mills	800	1,000	1.	Rs. 40	375
Doral Mills Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	50	445
David Mill	1,400	500	500	Rs. 15	370
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	400
Empress	2,100	500	500	10 pr. ct.	540
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	440
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Rs. 3	640
Hinganghat Mill	700	800	500	40 / 25	66
Howard and Bullough	1,500	500	500	Rs. 1	565
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	—	1,13
Imperial Cotton	800	1,000	500	—	340
Indian Manfg.	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,070
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	10 pr. ct.	570
Jaffer Alli	800	500	500	Nil	34
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	25	12	175
Jewraj Baloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	35	785
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 2	800x
Khandeish	750	1,000	1,000	30	631
Khanga[illegible] Manfg. Co.	800	250	250	Nil	725
Khatao Makanjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	485
Leopold	3,000	100	10	15 pr. ct	160
Lord Reay Mills	800	1,000	1,000	35	800
Lukmidas [illegible] Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	817½
Madras United	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	2,40
Mahaluxmi	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	350
Mills (Gulburga)					
Manockjee Petit	2,400	800	500	15 pr. ct	1,470
[illegible]	4,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1 02½
Morarji Goculdas	5,000	0	250	6	112½
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co.	1,800	1,000	1,000	00	1,840
[illegible]	4,500	100	100	12 p.c.g.d	10
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil.	par.
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil.	130
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	425-30
Oriental	3,726	625	625	Rs. 15	380
Presidency Mills Co. Ld.	743	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,2?0
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	450
[illegible] Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs 30	800
Sassoon	1,000	1,000	1,000	5	1,400
Sholapore Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	0	1,220
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	530
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Rs. 15	185xd
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	12½	315 xd
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,280	250	250	12	200
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	20	300
Swadeshi Mills	475	500	500	[illegible]	395
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	800	1,000	1,000	[illegible]	550
[illegible] Co Ld.	800	500	500	15	500
Victoria Mills	400	1,000	1,000	25	300
Western India	1,100	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	625
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	—	700
Union Mills, Ld.	900	1,000	1,000	—	450

PRICES OF BULLION.

Sovereigns	Rs. 16-2
Carolus	nom
Mexican Dollars	200
Five Franc Pieces Gold	310 nom
Bar Silver	94-8
Gold Leaf	25-6
Bar Gold, English	25 8
Bar Australian	25 7
Bar Bombay	25-6
Bar Pekin	25-8

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four per cent	105½
Three-and-a-half per cent	98½
Municipal 5 percent. Debenture Loans	120½ & 119½
New French Loan 5 per cent. 1872	nom.
City of Paris Loan	nom.
Port Trust Bonds	101
New Loan	104

EXCHANGE

	Terms.	Rate.
London bank bills	On demand	1s. 2 7 8d.
Do. do.	Telegraphic	1s. 2 7-8 1.
Do. do.	3 Months sight	1s. 2 15-16 1.
Do. do.	4 Do. do.	1s. 3d.
Do. do.	6 Do. do.	1s. 3 1-16d.
Do. Credit	6 Do. do.	1s. 3 3-32d.
Do. do.	6 Do. do.	1s. 3 7-32d.
Do. Documentary	3 Do. do.	1s. 3¼d.
Do. do.	6 Do. do.	1s. 3⅜d.
France	[illegible]	1·29
[illegible]	[illegible]	1·69
Calcutta	At sight	100 1-16
Do.	30 days' do.	99½
Madras	At sight	100 3-32
Do.	30 days' do.	99½
China	30 days' do.	190

An event probably unparalleled in the whole history of literature has, according to a letter contained in the last number of the *Author*, just occurred to a London publishing firm. A writer whose book had not been a success was so much impressed with the hardship to his publishers of the loss thus entailed upon them that he actually gave them an unasked-for and utterly unexpected cheque to cover the amount! It is not surprising that the astonished publishers should in the first transports of their delight and amazement, propose that a statue of the generous donor should forthwith be set up. "This is our first and only experience of the kind," they write, and such a statement may easily be credited.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Munmar Manufacturing Company, 11 a. m.
Khatao Makanjee Spinning and Weaving Company, 3 p. m.
Bombay National Manufacturing Company, 3-30 p. m.
Adjourned Meeting, Native General Library, 4-30 p. m.
The Anjuman-e-Elmi-e-Farsi Meeting, New High School, Hornby Road, Fort, 5 p.m.
Music at the Victoria Gardens, 5-30 p.m.
Music at the Yacht Club, 6 p.m.
Music on the Esplanade, 6 p.m.
Bombay Cycling Club, Church Gate Street Station, 6-30 p.m.
Arya Social Union Lecture, People's Reading Room, Fort, 6 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday:—Pemba (s), from Busreh; and Clan Alpine (ss), Liverpool.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Aglaia (s), for Calcutta, &c.; and Purulia (s), Zanzibar, &c.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Clan Alpine entered, and the s. s. Brahamani left the dock yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s. s. Teheran entered, and the s. s. Aglaia left the dock yesterday.

DACOITY AND EXTORTION.—Mr. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, yesterday, committed Essoob Mahomed to the next Criminal Sessions, on charges of dacoity and extortion.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Lamu, Mombassa, Zanzibar, and the South African ports up to Natal, per extra s. s. Safari, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 11 a.m., on Monday, the 2nd proximo.

A VAGRANT.—At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, Mr. Pherozo Hoshung Dustoor, Third Presidency Magistrate, declared Benjamin Joseph Kacasic, a vagrant, and ordered him to be sent to the Government Workhouse as he had no visible means of subsistence.

BITTEN BY A STRAY DOG.—Haji Ebrahim Haji Jooma, aged twenty-five years, residing at Kolsa Moholla, has made a report to the police, that, at 11 a. m., on Thursday last, while he was walking along Samuel Street, he was bitten by a stray dog on the right foot. He was treated at the J. J. Hospital, and afterwards sent home.

MAZAGON CHURCH FEAST.—To-morrow there will be a solemn High Mass, at 10 o'clock, in the Church of Our Lady of Rosary, at Mazagon, and sermon by Rev. Father Walrath, S.J. The Mass selected for the occasion is by Polibio Fumagalli and Tantum Ergo by Nava, which will be rendered by the choir of St. Cecilia's Society, under the direction of Mr. Phillip D'Cruz, the organist of the church.

BURGLARY AT SHAIK MEMON STREET.—Ganesham Ramdyal, a broker, has made a report to the police, that his counting-house, situated in Shaik Memon Street, was broken into, some time on Thursday morning, and an entrance, having been effected through a window, facing the sweepers' gully, by removing two of its iron bars, property consisting of currency notes and cash, of the collective value of Rs. 1,299-4-0, had been stolen from a box, which was forced open.

THE ORIENTAL DEBATING SOCIETY.—A general meeting of the members of this Society was held on Wednesday, in the hall of the Bhuleshwar Girls' School, Mr. Runchoddas Valabhai presiding, when it was resolved to wind up the Society, and to use its funds, amounting to Rs. 49-5-6 in buying useful books, which should be presented to the Bhuleshwar Library. A vote of thanks to the retiring officers and to the chairman terminated the proceedings.

BAND AT THE VICTORIA GARDENS.—The Band of the G. I. P. R. Volunteers will play the following programme, at the Victoria Gardens, this evening, at 5-30 p.m. (weather permitting.)

March	Friendship	Davies
Overture	Le Roi D'Yvetot	Adam.
Valse	Reussen Lieder	Gung'l
Selection	La Traviata	Verdi.
Morceaux Oblizato	Cornet a Piston	Suppe.
Polka	Louis D'or	Schroeder.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The following programme will be played at the Yacht Club by the Band of the 5th Bombay Light Infantry, at 6 p.m., to-day, (weather permitting):—

Polka	Camarade	Waldteufel.
Overture	Il Conte D'Essex	Mercadante.
Gavotte	Intermezzo	Lewis Hill.
Selection	H. M. S. Pinafore	Sullivan.
Valse	Love's Dreamland	Roeder.
Lancers	The May Flower	Liddell.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

MUSIC ON THE ESPLANADE.—By kind permission of the Officers of the Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps, the Volunteer Band will play the following programme at the Esplanade Bandstand. to-day, at 6 p.m. (weather permitting):—

Quick March	Warren Point	H. L. Collins.
Aria (cornet solo)	I'll Follow Thee	H. Farmer.
Lancers	Pirates of Penzance	C. D. Albert.
Selection	The Gondoliers	C. Godfrey.
Valse	Bei Uns Z'Haus	J. Strauss.
Polka	See Me Dance	E. Solomon.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

TROUBLES AFTER A WIDOW MARRIAGE.—Mr. Pherozo Hoshung Dustoor, Third Presidency Magistrate, yesterday, heard the matter, in which Krisnarao Mahadhavrao a medical student, charged Madhavrao Bachoba, whose widowed daughter he had married and for which he was put out of his caste, with criminal breach of trust in respect of ornaments and other articles, worth seven hundred rupees. On the application of Krishnarao, a notice was issued against the father-in-law, and after hearing both the parties, his Worship ordered a summons to be issued against Madhavrao Bachoba.

DEATH IN THE COMMON JAIL.—Mr. Allan F Turner, the Coroner, held an inquest, yesterday, at the Common Jail, touching the death of Mirza Afzul Meerasahi, a Pathan, aged thirty years. The deceased was arrested during the riots, and was remanded to the Common Jail by Mr. W. Webb, pending police inquiry. The deceased, after his admission into jail, was attacked with dysentery, and was consequently removed to the Jail Hospital, where he gradually grew worse, and died on Thursday. The jury returned a verdict of death from acute dysentery.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.—A match will be played on the Cooperage ground, this evening, between the Rovers and the H Company Lancashire Regiment from Colaba. The kick-off will be at 5 p.m. Chairs will be provided for ladies. The following are the teams:—Rovers: Goal, J. Hazelgrove; backs, L. G. McFarlane, and G. Walton; half-backs, J. W. Bedford, C. Brown, and T. DeG. Derry (capt.); and forwards, C. F. Lewick, A. Simpson, Lieutenant Tullock, J. Allan, and A. Brown. Lancashire: Goal, Moore; backs, Kirby and Finn; half-backs Walsh, Swarback, and Lieutenant O'Brien; forwards, Watson, O'Brien, Nelson, Moran, and Routledge.

A CRUEL AUNT.—Before Mr. Pherozo Hoshung Dustoor, Third Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Santaki, a Hindu woman, was charged with branding Amba, a child of four years, by means of a piece of hot iron. After the evidence for the prosecution was recorded, the accused, in her defence, pleaded that the child was an orphan, and she was taking care of it as her nearest friend. She denied the allegation made against her that she ill-treated the girl, and branded her to correct her habits. To frighten the child she had only placed an iron rod in the fire, but the child went near the fire-place and accidently falling down, got itself injured. In disposing of the case, the Magistrate observed that the brands were not severe, and he believed the motive of the accused, to have been what the witnesses alleged, namely, that she wanted to correct the child of her dirty habits, but she ought to have adopted other means. The Magistrate thought that the accused must be made to understand what the poor girl would feel when touched several times with hot iron. Under the circumstances, his Worship sentenced the accused to one months' rigorous imprisonment.

GOA NEWS.—A correspondent, writing from Damaun says:—His Excellency the Governor-General of Goa with his Aide-de-Camp, Mr. Leao, Private Secretary, and Dr. Rocha arrived on Sunday, at Damaun Piqueno, where the Governor of Damaun met his Excellency, and immediately afterwards the party embarked on a Government boat. On arrival at Damaun a salute of twenty-one guns were fired. The party landed at the Custom-House Bunder and were received by the Municipal Corporation, the public functionaries, and a guard-of-honour. The Band played the national anthem, and after the usual presentation the party left for the Governor's palace, which has been placed at the disposal of his Excellency. After a short interval the Governor-General declared that he was tired with the journey, and he wished to retire, promising to give audience to all those who desired to see him on the next day. The Governor of Damaun has removed his residence to the Bishop's house during the stay of the Governor-General.—The Provincial Council General was opened on the 21st September, and the following members were elected:—Fernando da Cunha, Felix Pereira, Joao De. Mello, Luis Carneiro, Ismael Gracias, and Prudente de Menezes.—Senhor Teixeira de Silva, the Governor-General of Mozambique, and lately the Governor-General of Goa, has been recalled to Lisbon in consequence of the general clamour of the people against him.—The report of the Governor of Damaun mentions that on the 23rd of August, a British armed force entered in Damaun to recover salt, which was carried by the residents of Nagar-Avely, against which a protest was made, the Governor-General of Goa being apprised of the fact.—Besides the monopoly given to Mr. Christovao Pinto, and Baron of Cumbarjuva for fishing in the sea and rivers of Goa, and the concession given to Mr. Thomas Ribeiro for developing the forests of Nagar-Avely at Damaun, another syndicate has been found in Portugal to explore the national forests of Portuguese India.—The gross receipts of the West of India Portuguese Railway for the year 1891, Rs. 5,44,014, and expenditure Rs. 4,22,431, giving a net profit of Rs. 1,21,582. The receipts for the year 1892 amount to Rs. 3,14,680, and the expenditure Rs. 3,63,574, leaving a net balance of Rs. 11,106.—A few cases of cholera have occurred at St. Lourenco of Agacaim, and three persons have died.—There is already a great commotion among the people for the monopoly of fishing. Some 40,000 families maintain themselves by this industry.—A meeting of the proprietors of saltpans was held on the 24th September, in which it was resolved to sue the British Government for non-payment of the indemnity for salt for the year 1892 when the Anglo-Portuguese Treaty expired.—Out of the six members appointed from the General Provincial Council Mr. Fernando da Cunha and Colonel Joao de Sampaya DeMello have been elected effective members and Mr. Prudente Minezes and Colonel Luis Carneiro their substitutes.—The rejoicings at Bardez in approval of Municipal election, appears to have been premature, as the papers have been returned by the Minister for disposal by the Provincial Council of Goa.—Government has ordered sheds to be erected near the Panjim Custom House for the accommodation of passengers' luggage, which was lying on the road before it passed Custom House inspection.—Mr. Avelino Vas, Judge of Bicholim, has resumed his duties after sick leave.—Preparations are being made to give a reception at Panjim to Mr. Christovao Pinto, the Deputy for Salsette, on his arrival at Goa. The demonstration is said to be non-political.—Dr. Anastasio Godinho is acting for Dr. Rocha in the Medical School during the absence of the latter with his Excellency the Governor-General on tour in Damaun.—From to-morrow, the 1st October, the steamers of the Bombay Steam Navigation Co. will take mails to Goa and intermediate ports, and also will bring mails from Goa. The steamers will leave Bombay at noon, and Goa at midnight.

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice PARSONS.)

ALLEGED NUISANCE TO AN HOTEL.

JAMES CONNEL VS. J. M. PATEL.

THE plaintiff, the proprietor of the Victoria Hotel in Frere Road, prayed that the defendant may be restrained from the carrying on upon the land adjoining the plaintiff's hotel the occupation of boiler-cleaner and machinery-repairer, or any other similar occupation, in such a manner as to cause a nuisance to the plaintiff and the dwellers in his hotel, that in the meantime the defendant may be so restrained, and that he may be decreed to pay plaintiff Rs. 1000 as damages in respect of his wrongful acts, &c. Mr. Macpherson and Mr. Scott, instructed by Messrs. Craford, Burden, Buckland, and Bayley, appeared for the plaintiff; and the Hon. Mr. Lang and Mr. Russel, instructed by Messrs. Brown and Moir, appeared for the defendant.

The plaintiff is an hotel-keeper and keeps and resides in the Victoria Hotel near the Prince's Dock. The defendant is in occupation of a piece of ground adjoining the hotel upon the south side thereof, upon which he carries on the occupation of boiler-cleaner and machinery-repairer and shifter. The defendant had from time to time for many months caused to be made upon his premises, at a distance of 85 feet only from the windows of the plaintiff's hotel, loud hammering noises both by day and night to the great nuisance and annoyance of the plaintiff and all other persons lodging in the hotel. The plaintiff had by letter called the defendant's attention to the nuisance and requested him to desist from carrying on the operations, but the defendant had taken no notice of the letter, but had continued the noises upon his land. On the 23 June last, the defendant caused to be brought upon his land at midnight a large boiler, upon which he had since been employing about ten men with chipping hammers, chipping off the scales from the plates and rivets. The noise caused by the work was quite intolerable to the plaintiff and other dwellers in the hotel, and several of his lodgers had complained to him of the nuisance, and had threatened to leave the hotel, and some had in fact already left in consequence of the noises. The hotel had already been rendered uncomfortable as a dwelling-place, and greatly depreciated in value by reason of the wrongful acts of the defendant. If the defendant was permitted to carry on his occupation, the hotel would still further become depreciated in value, and discredited; and the rest of the plaintiff and his lodgers will be disturbed and their health impaired.

The defendant, on the other hand, denied the material allegation of the plaint. He said that the plan annexed to the plaint gave an incorrect idea of the situation of the plaintiff's hotel and its surroundings. The defendant denied having received a letter from the plaintiff complaining of a nuisance. He denied carrying on the occupation of boiler-cleaner, machinery-repairer, and shifter, and said he used the land for storing old machinery in the open and also in a shed which he had erected thereon, and not for any other purpose. In May last, he placed on the land occupied by him a new boiler, which had not been worked or in any way used. In the same month he bought a second hand boiler and placed it on the land, and during one day in May two or three men were employed by him to clean up and paint the outside there of; and in the course of such work portions of the outside would have the rust scraped off. On the 29th June last, defendant brought a third boiler on the land. It had to be moved at night time in accordance with the police regulations and arrived on the land early in the morning of the 29th June. About 5 or 6 a. m. on the 30th June, three men were employed during the day-time to clean and paint the boiler on the outside. Save as aforesaid, the defendant had not used the land occupied by him. The plaintiff's hotel is situated in a busy and noisy locality and abuts on the Frere Road, where there is always a very heavy and noisy traffic. The defendant submitted that the suit should be dismissed with costs and that damages should be awarded against the plaintiff in respect of the interim injunction obtained by him herein. Evidence in the case was heard during the day.

A PHOTOGRAPHER AND HIS PUPIL.

S. N. BHEDWAR VS. NARANJEE DWARKADAS VUSSONJEE.

The plaintiff, a wellknown photographer sued to recover from defendant, a wealthy young Bhattia, the sum of Rs. 8,000 for breach of an agreement. The Hon. Mr. Lang and Mr. Macpherson, instructed by Messrs. Ardasir, Hormusjee, and Dinshaw, appeared for the plaintiff; and Mr. Inverarity and Mr. Russell, instructed by Messrs. Mansukhlal, Damodhar, and Jamsetjee, appeared for the defendant.

The plaintiff's case was that, in the month of June, 1892, it was agreed between the plaintiff and the defendant that the plaintiff should teach the defendant the art of photography, and should instruct the defendant how to photograph, and in consideration thereof the defendant agreed to pay him the sum of Rs. 8,000. The defendant, after the agreement, attended regularly his studio for a period of three or four months and received instruction from him. After that period the defendant's attendance was less regular and for sometime past he had ceased to attend the studio. Plaintiff was always ready and willing to continue to instruct the defendant and had repeatedly called upon him to continue his studies, but the defendant had neglected to do so and had as the plaintiff believed, abandoned his intention of learning any more. Under the circumstances the plaintiff submitted he was entitled to a decree for the amount with costs.

The defendant, in his written statement said, that the agreement made between him and the plaintiff was an unconscionable bargain and ought not to be enforced against him by the court. In the year 1892 he was a young man of twenty years of age and was known to the plaintiff to be entitled to large property under his father's will on his attaining the age of twenty-one years. The plaintiff had acquired great influence over him and persuaded him to learn the art of photography at the exorbitant price of Rs. 8,000, to be paid after he had thoroughly learnt the practice and theory of photography which the plaintiff said, would take three years. Defendant admitted that the plaintiff did teach him for a short time for which he was willing to pay him a reasonable sum. Plaintiff tried to get the defendant to pay off a mortgage of about 40,000 on his bungalow, and to make a present to him of a horse and carriage. He was urged by the plaintiff to open a studio at the defendants expense and to employ him as his friend and guide in his travel throughout India. The proposals, the defendant said, made him suspicious and consequently he discontinued going to the studio to learn the art. He further contended that the amount was only to be paid to the plaintiff on the defendant thoroughly learning the art of photography which he had not done, and, therefore, the suit was premature. He was willing to pay the plaintiff a reasonable sum for what he had actually done.

His Lordship, in disposing of the case, said that it was proved that the defendant had agreed to pay the plaintiff the sum of Rs. 8,000 for learning the art of photograhy from him. The defendant had entirely failed to prove the various allegations made by him in his written statement against the plaintiff. Taking into consideration the evidence in the case, his Lordship saw no reason why the agreement made by the defendant with the plaintiff should not be upheld. A decree for Rs. 8,000 was accordingly passed by his Lordship in favour of the plaintiff with costs.

PROVINCIAL CONFERENCE, 1893.

IT has now been determined to hold the Provincial Conference for the current year at Ahmedabad. It is proposed to hold the sittings on the 1st, 2nd and 3rd of November next. The list of the subjects recommended to be discussed at the Conference is as follows:—

1 Rules framed under the India Councils' Act 1892 by the Bombay Government for the Local Legislative Council.
2 Bombay Provincial Service.
3 Education:—
(a) Government Grant to the University and Higher Education.
(b) Primary Education. Low salaries of Teachers in Primary Schools.
(c) Technical Education.
4 Revised assessments under the last Survey.
5 Report of the Dekhan Relief Commission.
6 Local Self-Government:—
(a) Executive Officers for Mofussil Municipalities.
(b) Substitution of House-tax for Octroi duties.
7. Bombay Medical Service and the Constitution of the Grant Medical College.
8. Separation of Executive and Judicial Functions and the lessening of inconvenience to parties and witnesses, &c., owing to the combination of those functions.
9. Salt.
10. Village Sanitation.
11. Fines on Agricultural Land used for buildings.
12. Re-affirmation of past resolutions on Abkari, Police and Forests.

TO-DAY'S CRICKET.

An XI of the Y. M. C. A. Club vs. Bombay Gymkhana, Gymkhana ground, 1-45 p.m.
An XI of the Y. M. C. A. A. Club vs. Municipality C. C. Co-operage ground, 2 p.m.

THE British Post Office at Srinagar is so distracted with the innumerable appeals that come in from all parts of India, asking for specimens of Kashmir State postage stamps, that it has been found necessary to prohibit the Postmaster from attending to any applications of this kind in future. The unaccountable enthusiasts who call themselves "philatellists" will, therefore, have to resort to private agency in future, unless indeed the Kashmir State Post Office will undertake the task of supplying their albums, which is not on the face of it probable.

BITS of news in the papers about so large an undertaking as the Manchester ship canal leave us from time to time merely impressed with the idea that the work is in progress, observes a contemporary. State ments, however, laid before a recent meeting of the Company, and worked up into an intelligible narrative by one of the engineering papers just to hand, show us that the time is now close at hand when Manchester will be a seaport. All delays to the contrary notwithstanding, the Directors of the canal declare that in six months from the present time ships will actually be enabled to reach Cottonopolis. Lord Rosebery has been officially asked, as Foreign Secretary, to publish this news throughout the world at the various Consulates representing Great Britain—an invitation that he has declined, as he thinks it incompatible with the dignity of Government to puff a private enterprise. But perhaps foreign Consuls read the newspapers, so that his refusal will do equally well. For eleven miles, as far as Saltport, the canal has actually been opened for some time, and during the last half-year over 700,000 tons of merchandise have been carried over that open portion. One vessel reaching Saltport was 4,000 tons burden, and drew 21 feet of water.

ROBBING THE G. I. P. R. CASHIER.

AT the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Mr. Framji Bhicaji, and Mir Roshun Ali, Inspectors of the Criminal Investigation Department, charged Tyeb Currim and five others with committing robbery and disposing of stolen property, and also with abetting and aiding one another in the commission of the offence. Mr. Bland, solicitor, defended the sixth accused, Memon Moosa, and Mr. Ghamat, barrister-at law, defended the second accused.

Mr. Framji told the Court that there was no evidence to substantiate the charge against the second, third, fourth and fifth accused, and the police were, therefore, desirous of proceeding against Tyeb Currim and Memon Moosa Noormahomed. He asked his Worship, therefore, to discharge the four persons. This being done, the case against Tyeb and Moosa was proceeded with. Mr. Gore Brown, and Mr. Chart, auditor and cashier, respectively, of the G. I. P. Railway were present on behalf of the Railway Company.

In laying the facts before the court Mr. Framji Bhicaji said that on the 11th August last, the first day of the riots, Mr. Hurry Narayen Kelkar, cashier of the G. I. P. Railway, was assaulted and robbed of about six thousand rupees. He was much hurt and was taken to the hospital. A complaint was made to the police the same afternoon and a number of currency notes having been stolen, the numbers of the same were communicated to the Paper Currency Office, and the police were informad on the 17th ultimo by the Currency Office that they had received one of the stolen notes.

Mr. Kelkar said he left the Victoria Terminus Office, with Rs. 8,274 in currency notes, and small change and copper coins. He carried the money in two canvas bags. Witness had taken a hack victoria and in it drove as far as the lane, near the Jakeria Musjid, where he was assaulted by five or six Mahomedans. One of them caught him by the hair of his head from behind, and others struck him on the head and parts of the body. He left the gharry, ran away, and took shelter at the Pydownee Police Station. He missed one of the money bags which contanied Rs. 5,740. The accused Moosa took a thousand rupee-note of the shop of Dossabhay Dhunjibhoy, a cloth merchant, on the 17th ultimo, and asked him to cash it for him. The Parsee asked him how he came by the note; to which the accused replied that he recieved it from a constituent of his. The Parsee told him to write down his name on the back of it, which the accused did. The Parsee then took the note to the Paper Currency Office, where he learnt that the note was a portion of the stolen property. The Bank clerk refused to return the note or to cash it and the accused was sent for. The statements of the Parsee and the accused were taken down. The accused's statement was taken to the Pydownee Police Station, but was lost. The accused, in that statement, had stated that a constituent of his named Trikum had given it to him some ten or twelve days ago. The police were then communicated with and Mr. Framji Bhicaji and Inspector Roshun Ali, made inquiries and were able to find out that the first accused was also concerned in the offence.

The written statement of the accused Moosa having been lost, Mr. Framji asked the permission of the Court to be allowed to lead secondary evidence as to what statement the accused had made before the clerks of the Paper Currency Office.

Mr. Bland objected to the witnesses being put questions regarding the contents of the accused's written statement until there was conclusive evidence to show that the statement had actually been lost, and could not be produced.

The Magistrate accepted Mr. Bland's ojection, but granted Mr. Framji's application to be permitted to recall the witnesses and take their evidence with regard to the contents of the statement. After he had adduced evidence on the point that the written statement of the accused had been lost, the further hearing of the case was adjourned.

DIVINE SERVICES.

EIGHTEENTH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY, OCTOBER 1.

SAINT THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.
Saturday September 30.
6 p.m.—Communicants' meeting.
Sunday, October 1.
6-30 a.m. Holy Communion.
7-30 a.m.—Matins.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion—Choral, Tours in C. Hymns—421, 38 and 316.
4-15 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon—Hymns 423, 161 and 437. Magnificat and Nunc Dimittis.—Simper in F.
Daily Matins at 6-45 a.m. and Evensong at 5 p.m.
Thursday—Celebration at 7-15 a.m.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, MALABAR HILL.
7-30 a.m.—Matins and Celebration
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST.
(Afghan Memorial Church, Colaba.)
7 a.m.—Matins (Parade Service).—Hymns 163, 207 and 243.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion (Choral).—Hymns 212, 318 and 189.
5 p.m.—Children's Service.
6 p.m.—Evensong (Choral).—Hymns 238, 246 and 21.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, ESPLANADE.
(Near School of Art.)
7-15 a.m.—Celebration of the Holy Communion and Sermon.—Hymns 7, 273 and 316.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon.—Hymns 181, 238 and 21.
The offertories for church expenses and poor relief.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, MAZAGON.
6-30 a.m.—Matins.
7 a.m.—Choral Eucharist.
10 a.m.—Children's Service, Choral and Instruction.
6 p.m.—Choral, Evensong; and Sermon.
Daily 6-30 to 7 a.m. and 8 p.m.
Alms for general expenses.

ST. MARY'S CHURCH, PAREL.
7-30 a.m—Holy Communion.
8 am.—Matins and Sermon.
5 p.m.—Children's Service.
6 p.m—Evensong and Sermon.

WESLEYAN CHURCH.
Colaba (Causeway).
11 a.m. and 6 p.m.—Rev. E. Mortimer.
Byculla (Victoria Gardens)
9-30 a.m. and 6 p.m.—Rev. E. Mortimer.
Byculla (Marathi).
10-30 a.m.—Rev. S. Rahator.

MISSION CHURCH, GIRGAUM.
11 a.m.—Morning Prayer, Holy Communion and Sermon by Rev. A. H. Bowman.—Hymns 506, 253 and 377.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer, and Sermon by Rev. A. H. Bowman—Hymns 46, 168 and 32.

FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND, ESPLANADE.
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School and Bible-classes.
6 p.m.—Evening Sermon—Hymn 212, 262 and 231.
Psalm 146.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.
9 a.m.—B. B. & C. I. Railway Institute, Parel.
6 p.m.—St. Andrew's Church, Fort.
Psalm 103 v. 8, tune 121.
Hymns—176, 197; 245, 1st tune.

LIST OF RESIDENTS.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL, BOMBAY.

* Mr A G Hudson, London
* Mr and Mrs W Haig, London
* Mr C J Sheridan, London
* Mr H F Beale, Nagar
* Mr R M Dane, Europe
Mr and Mrs L Alexander, Europe
Miss Petrie-Hay, Europe
Mr J N Davison, Europe
Dr and Mrs J Graham, Europe
* Mr W Salzmann, Simla
* Mr A C Fisher, Melbourne
* Mr G Kelly, R I M, Calcutta
* Mr and Mrs E H Stone, Waltair
* Mr A E Abbott, Bhusawal
Mr M J Sargon, Persian Gulf.
* Capt M A W Radcliff, London
* Lieut E Nixon, R A, London
* Col C Moore, London
Mr and Mrs. C K Powell, London
Lieut W Berthon, Baroda
Mr C M Sykes, K Mandvi
Col A Chaplin, Europe
Mr and Mrs W Hichens, Akola.
Mr R T Middleton, C I
Mr G Sigl, Bombay
Capt and Mrs G Oldfield, Bombay
Mr J Neilson, Bombay
Mr and Mrs M Breslaur, Bombay
Mr E R Jardine, Bombay
Mr A C Turner, Bombay
Mr H Ketchlee, Bombay
Mr C Anderson, Bombay
Mr C W Carson, Bombay
Mr H Corfield, Bombay
Mr J H Robinson, Bombay
Mr A W Evezard, Bombay
Lieut A M Doveton, Bombay
Mr D Jaffery, Bombay
Mr W H Marks, Bombay
Mr S Cohn, Bombay
Mr J C Kiddle, Bombay
Comr and Mrs H Black, R I M, Bombay
Mr S Kiddle, Bombay
Mr T Anderson, R I M, Bombay
Mr J J Guzder, B L, Bombay
* Mr W P Mason, Bombay
Lieut J L Powys, Agra.

Residents left during the week marked thus (*).

HIGH COURT.—SEPTEMBER 30.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr JUSTICE PARSONS.)
For Investigation of Pauperism.

49-93—In person—Mahomedkhan Adumkhan vs Umerkhan Nusuffkhan alias Ballabhai and others.
21-93—In person—Bai Fatmabai vs Bai Lutifabai.
51-93—M H Khan—Charlotte Ellen Dale vs Frank Hamilton Dale.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Postponed Long Cause.

321-93—Crawford, B and Co—James Connell vs Jamsetjee Maneckjee Patel—Brown and M—Part heard.
676-91—Mansuklal, D and J—Hiralal Chandrabhan vs Brijraj Motiram and another—Payne G and S—Part heard.
334-93—In person (a pauper)—Bai Dhunbai vs Ruttonbai and others—Pestonjee, R and K—(Not to be called on.)
287-93—Khunderao M—Neera Waman vs Harjee Metha and others—F P Pavri and D and H.
343-93—Dixit and H—Amerchand Lalji vs Runchordas Vithaldas—Little, S N and B.
275-93—Brown and M—Rowjee Nanchand and another vs Lillachand Hathibhai and others—Dixit and H.

Postponed Long Cause.

359-92—In person—Bhickaji Ramji and another vs Dyal Bhimji—Bhaishunker and K.
235-93—In person—Tajbhai Allibhai vs Ibramji Cassumji.
182-91—Roughton and B—Venayekrao Dhonderaj Bevalkar vs Narotum Anandjee—Payne, G and S.
315-93—Jamsetjee J Cama—Abdulally Karimjee vs Abdoolally Hakimjee and others—Wadia and G.
317-93—Brown and M—Runsordas Walji and others vs The New Piece Goods Bazar Co, Ld—Thakurdas, D and C.
266-93—Bicknell, M and M—Choonilal Beniprasad vs Ramdas Luchminarayen and others—Jehangir Dorabji.

Before the Hon'ble Mr JUSTICE STARLING.
Testamentary Suit for Dismissal.

18-93—M H Khan—Gunputrao Atmaram vs Crustnarao Sukaram and another—In person.

Petition for hearing.

Framjee and M, for Petitioner—In the matter of the Indian Company's Act VI of 1882 and in the matter of the Wadia Mills Company Limited—Craigie L and O for Creditor—Wadia and G for Company and Shareholders.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Postponed Long Cause.

209-93—Edgelow and G—Merwanjee Hormusjee Dubash vs Awabai and others—Thakurdas, D and C and P, G and S—Part heard.
57-93—Brown and M—John Morton Dreman and others vs Narrondas Toolsidas and others—Payne G and S—Part heard.
190-93—Edgelow and G—Thribhowandas Ruttonjee Mody and others vs Gangadas Tricumjee and another—Bhaishunker and K—Part heard.
383-88—Craigie, L and O—Kesowjee Damodher Jairam vs Wagjee—Little, S, N and B.

TO DARKEN GREY HAIR.—Lockyer's Sulphur Hair Restorer is the quickest, best, safest; costs less; effects more than any other. The colour produced is most natural. Lockyer's Sulphur is the only English Hair Restorer universally sold.

ON THE WAY TO KABUL.

A LUXURIOUS JOURNEY.

CAMP BASAWAL, Sept. 21.

I HAVE telegraphed so fully accounts of the proceedings of our party since we left Peshawar, that there is little of interest to work up into a letter, but I will endeavour to give your readers some idea of how things are going with us, and if I occasionally repeat myself, I must plead your forgiveness. It is only at night that one can commence private writing; there is much too much to be done in the day-time; and what with the march, settling down and meals, one feels that the days are not long enough. Nor is the climate quite calculated to put one in a letter-writing humour. Take the 20th instant as a typical day. A march of 13 miles, spread out, owing to the courtesies attending the meeting with the Afghan Commander-in-Chief, over nearly four and-a-half hours; a wind that certainly was in one respect a boon, but in another a decided curse, inasmuch as it brought clouds of dust and sand, such as only the treeless country of our good ally can produce; breakfast at noon; then a general look round to see that all the baggage is in and servants at work; two or three hours' office work; interviews with Afghan officials; afternoon tea; a stroll round the precincts of the camp; another hour's work before dinner, then the event of the day, when all are collected to partake of the fare provided by that prince of caterers, Mr. Bux; a cigar, conversation, and bed. The "pernicious habit of early rising," pace John Roy, is with us, what our friend the Sipah Salar in his courtly way styles "a duty and a pleasure." You may have forgotten the reference, so—and this is my first wilful repetition—I will explain that I refer to the reply which he made when asked at what hour he would like the Mission to March. "Sir, my orders from my master are that I am to carry out your wishes." The fulfilment of your wishes thus becomes my duty and my pleasure." Could even a Frenchman of the old school have more elegantly and courteously expressed himself? A little more of this sort of thing and we shall be spoilt entirely for future intercourse with the less courtly Natives of India. We are all terribly attacked by the Persian language mania, and find ourselves even at table addressing the astonished Hindustani khitmutgars in more or less (generally less) fluent Persian. The other morning, on the line of march, one of us, having carefully selected a moment when there was no one else near enough to hear him murder the tongue he fancied himself proficient in, sidled up to a venerable grey-beard, and opened up what he intended to be a brilliant conversation in our newly adopted language. The old gentleman, not to be outdone, probably the Persian spoken was too pure for him, replied in choice Hindustani that he knew his interlocutor well, and had often seen him and his family in India! One man the less talks Persian in this camp now. He is studying Pashtu; already has three sentences at the tip of his tongue; and intends trading on them one of these days.

I'am afraid this is a digression; not that it matters; this must necessarily be one series of digressions, for I have warned you that my telegrams have left me nothing to write about. You will please not to miss the concealed compliment as to the completeness with which I have served you telegraphically.

The high wind and dust-storm somewhat spoilt our day at Dakka. The camp was pitched close up to the river bank of the large mess-tent, the top of a shamiana had been extended, forming a pavilion which extended right to the water's edge. The view was finely romantic; the broad steam facing us, the rapids racing round the island which here lies mid-stream, a ruined fort and a few villages on the opposite bank, and in the back ground the high Black Mountains separating the valley of Kabul river from the Mohmand country beyond. And, as if to prevent us giving ourselves up too entirely to the romance of the situation, in the fore ground, or shall I say fore-water at our feet, contentedly swam a few fat geese and ducks, happily oblivious of the fate shortly to overtake them at the hands of Mr. Bux's myrmidons.

On the ground in the pavilion were trays innumerable of grapes, apples, pomegranates, melons, &c. The Amir's English gardener is introducing English varieties of apples, and in time Kabul may produce apples fit to hold their own anywhere. The melons are furnished in such lavish quantities that most of the followers have one or two daily to gorge on. The horses share in the general profusion; such delicious tender green grass as they got yesterday, they seldom see in India. Mr. Pyne's Hindustani servant—as understanding the ways of Europeans—has been sent down to see that all our wants are supplied, and to suggest ways and means of administering to our comforts. He tells me that he received orders from the Amir in person.

At Basawal, whence I am writing, we have our full camp pitched for the first time. At Landi Kotal we put up in the fortified serai; at Dakka some of us occupied the pretty new tents specially set up for us by the Amir, but here the six handsome double-poled tents lent from the Vice-regal camp equipage have been put up, and if I miss the beautiful Turkoman carpets which covered the floor of my tent yesterday, I am compensated by the increased accommodation. We are settled down, two officers in a tent, Sir Mortimer Durand having the fifth, and the sixth being the mess-tent. The tents are laid out in three sides of a square, linked round by a continuous Kanat eight feet high. The fourth side on the square (the front) is open, and before the British Commissioner's tent flies the Union Jack.

I am afraid that my description of the sybarite life we are leading may begin to make you lose sympathy for us in our wanderings. But though quite prepared to make the most of the first drawback, I have nothing of this kind to record at present. Nay, I have more to tell of our comforts. I have more than once mentioned one Mr. Bux, and though the name is one to conjure with anywhere in Baluchistan, I' must presume—and beg his pardon for my presumption—that he is not known on your side of the Indian Continent. Mr. Bux, then, was the well-known head servant of the late Sir Robert Sandeman. Of late years he has been regarded as the Peliti, Francatelli, and Great Eastern Hotel rolled into one for all Baluchistan. This truly great genius never shines so brightly as when called upon to do big things in the culinary line under circumstances which to any other man would be insurmountable. And he has certainly come out very strong the last few days. He treats us to meals which would not disgrace any up-country mess or club. We never dine without ice puddings. Dust storms make no difference to him. His breakfast scones are as light and clean as those from a London baker. In fact, there exists an impression that unless he were inspired by the difficulties of his surroundings, he would not be so successful as he is. Have I satisfied those who have friends here that we require not their pity? Rather, I hope, I may have filled some with envy.

At 4-30 this afternoon, Sir Montimer Durand received the Sipah Salar in durbar. Hitherto we had only seen him as it were *en route*. He came escorted to the entrance of the camp by a few sowars and footmen, but he walked up the intervening hundred yards to the mess-tent quite unattended. I absolutely decline to describe a durbar to the Indian reading public. Suffice it to say that our favourable impressions of the General's generality and cordiality were fully confirmed. He declined refreshments, but smoked a friendly cigarette, and after half an hour's stay returned to his camp, which is pitched close alongside. We reach Jellalabad on the 23rd instant and put up there in a garden. The latter contains some fine Turkish baths, and the Sipah Salar to-day promised to have them got ready for our use. Truly we are spoilt children of fortune. The Sipah Salar further told us that the grapes which he has been hitherto supplying are as nothing in quality to those which we may expect at Kabul. So be it.—*Englishman.*

GIRDIKATS, Sept. 22nd.

I think it is hardly understood by many of the public that the Khyber and Landi Kotal do not form part of British India, but lie in independent teritorry, and that the arrangements under which safe conduct through the Khyber is most efficiently maintained are most peculiar. Since the Afghan War Colonel Warburton, C. S. I., has been in Political charge, and the Khyber Rifles have been raised and disciplined by Lieutenant-Colonel Mahomed Aslum Khan, C. I. E., belonging to the Sadozai family; the whole of the Khyber posts are in his charge, and garrisoned solely by his men. Twice a week the pass is lined by picquets between the permanent posts, and "kafilas" pass to and fro, being taken and given over on the Amir's frontier near Landi Khana. When one considers that discipline is maintained mainly by moral influence; aided to a certain extent by self-interest, it is wonderful to see what this officer has done by his own unaided efforts with his regiment of 800 infantry and 30 sowars. Those who served in the 1888 campaign in the Black Mountain know how splendidly the Contingent of 300 Khyber Rifles worked, gaining several Orders of Merit, four or five if I remember right; their discipline too was excellent.

They were again employed in 1891, when Lieutenant-Colonel Mahomed Aslum was severely injured early in the expedition by the falling in of a house. After 1888 the regiment received Government rifles and equipment. A high state of drill is impossible, as the corps is never all together, owing to the numerous heavy detachments in the Khyber; but for hill fighting they would be bad to beat. The head-quarters are at Jamrud, where they have excellent lines, a good hospital, &c. The curious conditions under which we safeguard the Khyber are shown by the fact that though the various sections and tribes serve together in the Khyber Rifles, they may have feuds between each other, and skirmishes on off "kafila" days between the two sections of Zakka Khel in the Khyber proper is no uncommon occurrence. Our interference is only moral, and the two sections on each side of the road were until lately at deadly feud; they have now made peace for a year. Within a mile of Landi Kotal two "gurries" or enclosed villages within a quarter mile of each other, have a feud' which is still kept up with some spirit.

After this digression on the Pass and its guardians, I will return to the start of the Kabul Mission. Our camps for Dakka and Basawal were sent forward under Mr. Donald and Khan Bahadur Ibrahim Khan, on the morning of the 19th, as General Ghulam Haidar Khan had intimated that it would be convenient to receive it. Mr. Donald was excellently received by the Sipah Salar, and ample supplies furnished for man and beast. On the morning of the 20th our mule baggage was sent on at 6, and at about 6-30 Sir M. Durand and the other officers, accompanied by Mr. Hastings and Colonel Mahomed Aslum Khan, started. Landi Khana was reached shortly before 8 o'clock, and here General Ghulam Haidar Khan was met. On one side of the road were drawn up a strong guard-of-honour of the Khyber Rifles and on the other side an Afghans guard-of-honour, consisting of 100 cavalry, dressed in red, with yellow cotton pantaloons and curious tight-fitting felt caps; the horses seemed mainly Kabulis, about 14 hands. On General Ghulam Haidar meeting Sir Mortimer both guards saluted. A tent had been pitched by the road by the Sipah Salar, with a table and chairs, and here tea, sherbets, well-iced fruit and sweets were served. After a short interval the party started for Dakka, ten miles distant; about a mile on an infantry guard-of-honour in blue was drawn up and presented arms as the party passed. Bodies of *khasadars*, or levies, with standards, appeared at intervals *en route*, and the heights on either side of the narrow ravine down which runs the road were held by levy picquets. An advanced guard of cavalry, some 20 men, with the remainder immediately in rear of the party, formed the escort. The road must be familiar to many from Landi Kotal. The road winds down a difficult gorge to Landi Khana, dropping some 1,000 feet in 3 miles: from here it runs down a narrow ravine past Maftobah, and debouches on Dakka, within two miles of which you enter the small hill girt plain in which Dakka stands. Dakka is only about 1,300 feet above the sea, being on the bank of the Kabul River. The camp was on the very edge of the bank, in fact one sentry had a beat on an island in the stream. To the north rise the Mohmand hills to 4,500 feet, to the south are low hills, to the east the Afridi and Mohmand hills of the Khyber Pass, and to the west the low hills through which runs the road to Kabul by the Khurd Khyber Pass, under which lies the Dakka Fort, built by Shere Ali, and now apparently abandoned. The scene from the camp was wild and picturesque; the grey rocky hills all round rising out of the green plain, covered with crops on either side of the Kabul River, the strong stream of which ran at one's feet. We are no doubt seeing the country at its best, with its autumn crops fully grown and still quite green.

A banquet, or "ziafat," of a large number of dishes supplemented by many huge trays, 4 feet long by about 2 broad, filled with fruit and sweets was sent over by the Sipah Salar shortly after arrival in camp, and a fine single-poled tent, with a shamiana front, handsomely carpetted had been pitched for the Mission mess. The grapes reminded one of the wine countries in Europe, many of the grapes being equally fine, and some of the kinds being the same. We had masses of the large white grapes, both in boxes and bunches, familiar to all dwellers in India, purple grapes resembling both in appearance and flavour the port-wine grape of the port-wine country in the Alto Douro; be-danas or seedless grapes, which I have never seen in Europe, and one or two other kinds. Of pomegranates there are three kinds, one bitter, the ordinary sort known in India, and a seedless variety which I have not before seen; of melons the "sarda" and water melon. The quantiy given us in the true style of Eastern hospitality was sufficient to supply nearly the whole camp, but the Sipah Salar promises us much more further on, as this is not a fruit country, and it has to be brought down from various places. The hand of the Amir is evident in the careful preparations made for our reception, and it is said that he has given orders personally even to the minutest details. Our supplies are most liberal, and I fear that even the commissariat mule will kick up the heels of scorn when he returns to his usual allowance. Wheat is liberally supplied to the followers, rations are cooked for Mussulmans, and even opium is to be had for such as wish for it.

On the 21st the camp marched to Basawal, where it was pitched in a grassy plain half a mile from the river, and there was no wind or dust with which the camp was annoyed at Dakka. The valley looked most prosperous, with a large stretch of rice and Indian corn, chiefly the latter, up towards Chardeh. In the afternoon General Ghulam Haidar paid Sir M. Durand a visit and was received by all officers in blue undress uniform. A slight difference has been made in the marches, which now stand: Dakka, Basawal, Girdikats, Jellalabad, one day's halt, Rozabad, Nimla, Surkhpul, Jagdalak Barikab, Smats Mulla Umar (the cave of Mulla Umar), Butkhak, and Kabul. This will bring us to Kabul by the 2nd October. We marched by the northern route from Basawal to Girdikats, (from kats or kach, the familiar word for cultivation on soil deposited in a river bed.) The distance was some 17 miles, chiefly across a hard plain covered with coarse grass, and some little cultivation for ten miles or so; the river is then struck, near the hills dividing the northern and southern routes, and the road skirts the bank up to Girdikats. From here right up to Jellalabad and the junction of the Kunar River, runs a broad belt of cultivation and villages, with numerous trees, with every sign of prosperity.

I have not yet described General Ghulam Haidar Khan: he is said to be the biggest man in the army, and must be 6 feet 2 inches in height, with very powerful build. He has a frank, pleasant face, and cordial manners. He is a Charkhi, who are a branch of the Yusufzais settled near Ghazni. He seems a man of great good temper, but with the natural power to command. He accompanies us the whole way to Kabul, so we trust to be on very friendly terms with him before we get there; his one object is to anticipate our wishes, and do everything for our comfort.—*Pioneer.*

THE MARCH FROM JELLALABAD.

ROZABAD, September 25.

WE had a short march of under ten miles to-day. The camp is pitched on the edge of a cultivation of Sinkhat, which joins the Kabul River four miles west of Jellalabad. The road to-day lay along the base of an undulating plain, sloping up to the foot of the Safed Koh, and very sandy in parts. We have now left the valley of the Kabul River, which breaks through the Derouta Gorge from Laghman, five miles west of Jellalabad, and we shall not see it again until we reach Kabul.

The officers of the Mission walked through Jellalabad main bazaar yesterday, running from the western to eastern gate, about a third of a mile. The greater number of the shopkeepers are Hindus, wearing distinctive red or yellow badges in their white pugrees. A great number salaamed to the officers as they passed. About half the bazaar is covered in with a wooden roof, showing that the summer heat must be great. The Palace Garden was lighted up during the two nights of our residence, there being some 40 or 50 lamps about. The effect, with the full moon on the reach of the Kabul River Valley, was fine.

From here the route rises very fast. We are now at 2,400 feet, and in two marches shall be at 5,000. Jellalabad was still warm enough for sandflies, but it is fairly pleasant marching, though the start is not made until daybreak.—*Pioneer.*

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A. M. ON FRIDAY, THE 29TH OF SEPTEMBER, 1893.

1. The barometric readings are all corrected to Calcutta standard and reduced to the same temperature 32° and also to the sea level

2. The 2nd column under the head "Wind" gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing the rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

Stations.	Barometer, 8 A.M.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Rate per hour.	Temperature in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st June to date.	Rainfall. Variation, 1st June to date.
Delhi	29·793	W N W	4	93·0	79·1	69	...	25·83	—0·15
Agra	29·827	N W	5	93·0	69·5	65	..	21·47	—6·41
Cawnpore	29·834	W N W	6	90·5	72·1	61	...	50·76	...
Allahabad	29·838	W N W	8	91·0	70·8	78	..	44·29	+12·62
Jhansi	29·841	S S W	3	92·5	71·7	66	...	30·95	—5·49
Jacobabad	29·763	S S E	3	101·9	70·2	79	.	1·53	—1·36
Karachi	29·799	W S W	6	87·0	75·3	8[illegible]	..	7·23	+0·95
Jeypore	29·819	S W	3	93·1	69·0	69	...	21·5[illegible]	—1·17
Ajmere	29·858	W	5	86·9	72·1	77	...	27·83	+7·09
Deesa	29·857	S S W	10	87·7	71·8	81	..	48·51	+23·82
Ahmedabad	29·853	S W	2	87·2	73·1	84	0·04	40·34	...
Bhuj	29·829	W	11	91·0	73·9	82	...	11·83	—3·92
Rajkot	29·862	W S W	6	87·9	63·8	82	0·17	22·30	—6·88
Veraval	29·886	N N W	6	80·5	73·3	91	0·35	11·75	...
Neemuch	29·897	W	9	81·8	65·7	82	...	30·22	+9·41
Indore	29·97	N	1	85·0	65·6	77	...	34·37	+1·02
Saugor	29·877	Calm	3	87·3	66·7	84	..	58·41	+0·29
Jubbulpore	29·869	Calm	1	87·9	71·1	77	..	69·17	+16·81
Hoshangabad	29·875	Calm	1	88·3	70·3	77	...	37·81	—5·82
Khandwa	29·889	N W	4	89·2	71·7	82	..	22·12	—7·29
Raipur	29·867	Calm	1	88·8	74·6	70	...	46·63	—1·26
Nagpur	29·867	N	3	90·8	69·6	71	...	41·22	—2·58
Amraoti	29·880	W N W	2	90·6	70·8	77	...	25·93	—4·35
Akola	29·884	W	5	91·9	71·7	72	...	20·55	—10·01
Surat	29·865	S W	L	87·0	73·9	82	...	41·71	+3·81
Malegaon	29·924	Calm	1	85·9	69·2	83	0·04	17·03	—9·31
Bombay	29·901	E S E	6	85·7	76·0	8[illegible]	...	53·69	—14·71
Poona	29·937	N W	7	83·5	67·4	86	...	22·51	+2·98
Aurangabad	29·923	W	3	88·8	70·2	82	0·65	18·21	..
Sholapur	29·905	N N W	6	88·8	70·5	80	.	15·88	—19·90
Ratnagiri	29·895	N E	4	84·8	73·9	74	0·01	83·57	—13·81
Belgaum	29·914	Calm	1	83·8	64·4	85	...	27·69	—8·21
Goa	29·914	N W	8	85·1	75·1	87	..	76·30	...
Karwar	29·897	W	3	83·2	73·1	91	...	92·58	—20·93
Mangalore	29·919	Calm	3	8[illegible]·8	74·9	84	...	88·21	—17·68
Calicut	29·906	Calm	8	84·8	76·0	88	...	73·19	—11·40
Cochin	29·906	Calm	M	87·8	74·6	88	...	50·5	—25·99
Bangalore	29·979	W S W	7	83·2	66·4	93	3·65	20·7	—2·41
Secunderabad	29·879	N E	4	86·7	69·8	78	...	38·51	+14·17
Masulipatam	29·850	Calm	2	92·7	76·0	9[illegible]	0·01	21·7	—[illegible]·95
Bellary	29·923	Calm	5	90·5	71·9	86	0·96	13·44	+4·[illegible]
Cuddapah	29·915	S W	...	94·1	73·8	[illegible]6	0·31	27·81	+10·80
Madras	29·863	W	8	89·2	79·1	70	..	13·01	—2·18
Coimbatore	29·915	S	3	87·3	70·3	88	...	3·64	—1·53
Trichinopoly	29·889	W	3	94·5	75·8	68	0·06	6·61	—3·98
Negapatam	29·853	W	5	94·0	75·7	67	...	13·72	+3·03
Colombo	29·928	S W	5	85·0	75·5	67	0.01	16·19	—8·03

In column "Wind, rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate, F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

Bombay local rainfall, J. J. H.=0·00 (77·28); G. T. H.=0·00 (62·80); St. G. H.=0·00 (62·69); C. P.=0·00 (58·63).

SUMMARY.

Pressure has increased briskly in the North-West Provinces and at Bellary and Cuddapah, and has changed by moderate or small amounts in either direction elsewhere. Readings are highest in Ceylon and lowest in the North. Gradients are slight. Winds are very variable in direction, and the force has been moderate to light. This morning the wind velocity was 14 miles an hour at Neemuch and 10 at Allahabad, Ajmere Deesa and Akola. The maximum temperature is from 5° to 7° below the normal at Ajmere, Deesa, Rajkot and Neemuch, and the minimum temperature is 5° in excess of the mean at Delhi. Elsewhere variations are small and unimportant. The highest temperature in the shade was 104° at Jacobabad and the lowest 63° at Bangalore. Humidity changes are irregular and the skies are still partially clouded in several places. Heavy rain has fallen at Bangalore (3·65"), nearly an inch at Bellary, and light to moderate showers at Veraval, Ahmedabad, Rajkot, Malagaon, Ratnagiri, Masulipatam, Cuddapah and Trichinopoly.

Two areas of low pressure are shown, one by abnormals at and in the neighbourhood of Calicut and Cochin and the other by isobars at and in the neighbourhood of Ratnagiri and Karwar, where the weather is slightly unsettled. The isobars on the eastern side of the Peninsula indicate the probability of a low pressure area or a depression in the Bay. Conditions are still favourable for local showers in Gujerat, the Madras Presidency, Mysore, and over a small portion of the Bombay Presidency.

S. H. C. HUTCHINSON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

MUNK'S CODLACTONE is employed in various forms of Dyspepsia, but chiefly on those presumed to depend upon Debility of the Stomach and other Diseases caused through Defective Nutrition, Rs. 1-4.—MADON SONS and Co., Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B I S N Co's s s Purulia, 993 tons, Captain G F Simpson, sailed yesterday for Zanzibar, &c., with a general cargo and 20 deck passengers.

THE Austrian Lloyd's S N Co's s s Aglaja, 1,16 tons, Captain G Grisogono, sailed yesterday for Madras and Calcutta via Colombo, with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's s s Kola, 470 tons, Captain E C Russell, will sail to-day for Karachi, via Kathiawar coast, with a general cargo Mr and Mrs Sykes as cabin and 77 deck passengers.

THE Clan Line s s Clan Alpine, 1,364 tons, Captain S Walker, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool, (31st August,) with a general cargo and Miss L de Haye, and Mr E H Hudson, as cabin passengers. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Finlay Muir and Co.

THE B I S N Co's s s Pemba, 986 tons, Captain R J Rickford, arrived in harbour yesterday from the Persian Gulf via Karachi with a general cargo, 34 cases opium, 183 horses, 50 syces, and the following passengers:—Miss Mathajee, Mr Ebram, El Frey, Mr Abdoola bin Faris, Mr Hajee Alli Tallub, Mr M Abdoola, Mr Oomerally and three friends, ten others, and 70 deck.

VESSELS IN DOCK.—SEPTEMBER 29.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date	Agent.
C	Calder	400	Lockyer	Persian Gulf		B & P S N Co
F	Safari	1433	Asthausen	Zanzibar	30-9	F Hoyer
G	Sir Lancelot	886	Brebner	Mauritius		V Ebraim & Co
H&J	Deaface	223	Cormack	Singapore	4-10	N B Ahmed
K	Sabarmati	523	Adam	Mangiore	2-10	Shepherd & Co
L	Brahmani	523	Budroo	Mangalore	29-9	Shepherd & Co
N	Karli					Shepherd & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton	Capt.	Destination.	Date	Agent
2	Nubia	3551	Knox	Liverpool	3-10	W&A Graham
3	Bormida	1492	Ansaldo	Genoa	Not fixed	C Barbero
7	Imperator	2313	Bechtinger	Trieste	1-10	A Lloyd's
8	Anglaja	1166	Gritogona	Calcutta	29-9	A Lloyd's
12	Paula sp	281	Breymann	Mauritius		H S Siddick
16	Purulia	993	Simpson	Zanzibar	30 9	M Mackenzie

ARRIVALS.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
29	Pemba s	Rickford	Busreh, Sept 15.
	Clan Alpine s	Walker	Liverpool, Aug 31.

DEPARTURES.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
29	Aglaja s	Grisogono	Calcutta, &c.
	Purulia s	Simpson	Zanzibar, &c.

The steamer Kola, Captain Russell, obtained her port-clearance yesterday for Karachi, &c.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVAL.
Sept. 25 Arara s ... McKinlay ... Aden, Sept 7.

DEPARTURES.
Sept. 25.—Steamers Maria Teresa, City of London and Eridan.

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.
Sept. 27 Malda s ... Calcutta.

DEPARTURES.
Sept. 25 Nuddea s ... Bombay.
Ellora s ... Colombo.
Fazilka s ... Calcutta.
26 Nowshera s ... Rangoon.
Muttra s ... Calcutta.

DAILY IMPORTS.—SEPTEMBER 29.

FROM LIVERPOOL.
Nubia s—51 cases candles, Bhaichund Roopchand; 2 casks earthenware, E Beg Mahomed.
Clan Ranald s—50 boxes bar soap, Essoofalli Allybhoy.
Beltor s—3 cases stationery, Hussonalli Abdoolally.
Clan Monroe s—5 hogsheads portwine, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.

FROM GLASGOW.
City of Dundee s—1 butt whisky, Phillips and Co.
Nubia s—25 cases whisky, C H S Forbes and Co; 130 cases whisky, 20 cases brandy and 55 cases gingerwine, Dhunjeebhoy Cawasjee.

FROM LONDON.
Glantivy s—8 bales brown paper, Hussonally Abdoolally.
Nubia s—6 cases glassware, S Nathoo.
Clyde s—10 cases medicine, B Spencer and Co; 7 cases medicine, F S Madon and Co.
Etona s—2 casks ink, M A Essabhoy and Co.

FROM CHARENTE.
Clyde s—25 cases brandy, Croft Moly and Co.

FROM BORDEAUX.
Branksome Hall s—65 cases brandy, Sorabjee Cawasjee.

FORM ANTWERP.
Aden s—5 cases brandy, Ramchandra and Co.
Clyde s—5 cases marble papers, M. Ragoonath.

FROM HAMBURG.
Stolzenbels s—20 cases beer, E Spinner and Co.

FROM HULL.
Clio s—25 cases matches, M Esmail; 3 cases ink, cotton Tingcombe and Co.

FROM ROTTERDAM.
Shannon s—13 cases glass beads, E Sullemanjee.

FROM TRIESTE.
Imperator s—5 cases glassware, S Bhima; 5 cases writing papers, M Essajee; 11 cases writing papers, M Cumroodin.
Maria Valeric s—10 cases soap, T Bogabhoy.
Imperatrix s—3 cases bloting papers, E M Abdoolally and Co; 2 qr casks rectified spirit, Eduljee Bezonjee.

FROM VENICE.
Maria Valerie s—8 cases soap, Shamjee Lilladhur.

DAILY EXPORTS.—SEPTEMBER 29.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
Nubia s—60 bales wool, B Hurbham.

FOR LONDON.
Skerryvore s—22,000 cwts bonemeal, C Mohamed, 3 boxes silver coins (Rs. 23,400), B Cursetjee; 4,000 cwts wheat, D Nanjee and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK
Skerryvore s—2,000 cwts wheat, Dharsee Nanjee and Co.

FOR NEW YORK
Nubia s—8 cases sandalwood oil, Lidbetter and Co; 1 bale woollen carpets, Fleming Shaw and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.
Nubia s—660 cwts cotton seed, Nansee Khairas and Co; 2,601 cwts castorseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 101 cwts copra, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.
Nurbudda s—202 bales cotton, R Lachimandass.

FOR HONGKONG.
Teheran s—5 cases glass beads, Sorabjee Dossabhoy and Co; 215 cwts broken glass, C Nanjee; 11 cwts cloves, Rowjee Corjee; 501 cwts onions, The onion and Co; 100 bales twist, Framjee Sons and Co; 65 bales twist, The Britannia Mills; 125 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.
Teheran s—85 bales twist, The Britannia Mills.

FOR KOBE.
Teheran s—200 bales cotton, Latham Abercrobee and Co.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—SEPTEMBER 23.
Page, Captain, Bo. B B & C I Ry Vol, from leave, from England.

SEPTEMBER 27.
Chapman, Capt, Bo. Supt of Army Schools, on duty.
Heyman, Capt, Bo. Marine Battn, of leave, from Poona.

SEPTEMBER 29.
Priestly, Capt, Bengal, 2nd Infy H C, on leave, from Belarum.

DEPARTURES.—SEPTEMBER 23.
Page, Capt, Bo, B B & C I Ry Vol, to join, to Ajmere.

SEPTEMBER 28.
Portious, Lt-Col, Ms, 4th Pioneers, from leave, from Bangalore.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUTENANT-COLONEL THE HON'BLE L. H. BAYLEY, A.-D.-C., COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 30th September.

The following members having joined are taken on the strength of the Corps from this date and posted to "H" Company:—No 3163 Vol P M Fernandez, No 3169 Vol J Gambray, No 3170 Vol S Menesse, No 3171 Vol A Isaacs, No 3172 Vol S Justa, No 3173 Vol C A Pavey, No 3174 Vol J Gracious, No 3175 Vol M D Silva, No 3176 Vol H H Lord, and No 3177 Vol A Bulger.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

The Colaba Range will be available this afternoon from 4 p.m.

By Order,
(Sd.) T. W. C. LEATHEM, Major,
and Adjutant, B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 29th September.

1. The following member having joined are taken on the strength of the Corps and posted as follows:—
No. 351 Gunner J P. Allan, No. 1 Sub-division No. 1 Company, dated 29th instant.
No. 352 Gunner W. Thomson, No. 1 Sub-division No. 2 Company, dated 28th instant.
2. The Colaba Rifle Range will be at the disposal of the Corps to-day. Class can be fired. Firing to commence at 4 p.m.
3. It is notified for information that the present standard for recruits joining the Corps is height 5 feet 7 inches, chest measurement 35 inches.

By Order,
(Sd.) J. SANDERS SLATER, Lieut.,
Acting Adjt., B. V. A.

CALENDAR.—SEPTEMBER & OCTOBER, 1893.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

Last Quarter	Oct.	2nd, 8h. 10·3m. p.m.
New Moon	,,	10th, 1h. 18·5m. a.m.
First Quarter	,,	18th, 4h. 11·3m. a.m.
Full Moon	,,	25th, 0h. 19·1m. p.m.

Days.	Engagements, &c.	Sun-rise.	Sun-set.	High Water.	Low Water
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
Sat. 30	Khatao Makanji S. and W Co. Meetg. 3 p.m. Bombay National Manufacturing Co. Meeting, 3-30 p.m. Munmar Manufacturing Co. Meeting, 11 a.m. Adjourned Annual Meeting, Native General Library, 4-30 p.m. Departure of English Mail per s. s. Assam	5 50	5 43	2 12m / 2 1a	7 41m / [illegible] 53a
Oct. Sun. 1	18th Sunday after Trinity. English Mail expected per s. s. Sutlej.*	5 [illegible]1	5 48	3 [illegible]m / 2 4[illegible]a	8 3[illegible]m / 8 3[illegible]a
Mon. 2	Annual Sports, St Mary's College, Nesbit Lane, 3 to 6 p.m. Result of First Examination in Medicine, University.	5 51	5 47	4 4m / 3 32a	9 [illegible]6m / 9 40a
Tues. 3	....	5 [illegible]1	5 4[illegible]	5 24m / [illegible] [illegible]a	0 0a / 11 20a
Wed. 4	Municipal Standing Committee, 3 p.m. Solicitors' Examination, High Court.	5 51	5 46	7 0m / [illegible] 5[illegible]	— / 1 35a
Thur. 5	Theatrical Performance, Novelty Theatre, 9 p.m.	5 52	5 4[illegible]	8 2m / 8 21a	1 6m / 2 42a
Fri. 6	Public Meeting to perpetuate memory of Mr. Justice Telang, Town Hall, 4-30 p.m. Theatrical Performance, Novelty Theatre, 9 p.m.	5 [illegible]	5 44	9 14m / 9 28a	2 20m / 3 24a

* Left Aden on Tuesday, at 11 a.m.

TO CURE SKIN DISEASES.—Sulpholine Lotion quickly drives away Eruptions, Pimples, Blotches Redness, Eczema, Acne, Disfigurement, Roughness and Scurf, &c., leaving a clear, spotless Skin and beautiful Complexion. Sulpholine is a necessity for the Skin, especially in hot climates. Made in London. Sold everywhere in one Shilling Bottles.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

YOUTHS' AND BOYS' SAFETY BICYCLES.—Premier Machines, made of the same material, and with the same accuracy as the full-sized Cycles of the "Premier Cycle Co Guaranteed to last for 10 years. Complete for Rs. 125, or with Ball Bearings, Rs. 145. Full-sized Youth's Tricycle, Ball Bearings throughout, Rs. 245.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Cycle Importers, Bombay and Poona.

MAHABLESHWAR DAWK RE-OPENED.—Comfortable PHAETON and TONGA DAWKS from POONA to MAHABLESHWAR, also from WATHAR to MAHABLESHWAR, can be obtained at reasonable rates from BURJORJEE PEROSHAW, Diplomaed Dawk Supplier to H. E. the Governor of Bombay and Staff.

PATENT WOVEN WIRE PILLOWS.—These are recommended as a luxury during the Hot Weather, especially to Homeward Bound Travellers. A fresh supply received by JOHN ROBERTS & Co., Ld., 18, Marine Street.

UNRIVALLED TEAS.—Flowery Orange Pekoe, Pekoe Souchong, Imperial Breakfast Family Mixtures and other Household and Dust Teas, UNSURPASSED for PURITY and DELICACY of FLAVOUR. Fresh Consignments just received. Apply Sharp to MORTON MAJU and Co., 22, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

WANTED, Assistant Customs CLERK. Salary Rs. 20. Apply ROGERS and Co.

WANTED, a Junior Correspondence CLERK. Apply personally, with testimonials, to TREACHER and Co., Ld., Byculla.

WANTED, at once, a Pair of smart Australians or Country-Breds, and a good VICTORIA. Second-hand. Apply to No. "64," care of this Office.

ADVERTISER recommends BOARD and LODGING with an European Family in the Elphinstone Circle. Apply to "WELL-WISHER," care of Fort Post Office.

FOR SALE.—At Bennett's Auction, THIS DAY, Bareilly CART and HORSE, English HARNESS. Cart has Hood and Lamps.

AUCTION SALE of Eight Real SATSUMA FLOWER JARS, 4, 4½ and 5 feet, fit for Drawing-rooms and for Presents, at Apollo Street, Fort, THIS DAY, at 3 P.M.

OUR Daily Ground MOCCA COFFEE, at Re. 1-4 per lb. Guaranteed pure and unadulterated, and being Roasted and Ground in closed cylinders, the fine aroma is preserved. This Coffee has attained general approbation of the public, and those who have not used it are strongly recommended to give it a trial. Money will be returned if the Coffee is not approved of.—N. B. DANTRA & Co., 33, Church Gate Street, Fort, and 34 and 36, Abdool Rheman Street, near Crawford Market. Liberal Trade Discount to Large Buyers. Price List on application.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR AND CO., Bombay.

WILL FORMS OF DIFFERENT KINDS. Price 8 As. each. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, BOMBAY.—I stayed with my Family in the Alexandra Hotel for three weeks, and was well satisfied with everything. The Proprietor is a most polite and obliging Gentleman, and the Servants were also obliging and respectful. The table was good, indeed, and the accommodation excellent and the charges very moderate. I ought to mention the fact that on our arrival at the Hotel, Mrs. Lyon was very sick, indeed, and after a brief stay of three weeks was so far recovered as to be able to return home.—JAMES LYON, M. E. Mission, Ajmere.

RUGBY HOTEL, MATHERAN, will RE-OPEN on 3rd October next. It is the most Comfortable, central and pleasantly situated Hotel in Matheran. Rooms bright, airy and commodious. All home comforts provided. Terms Moderate. Early applications, addressed PROPRIETORS, "Poona Hotel," Poona, requested.

MATHERAN GRANVILLE HOTEL—Is the best Situated and nearest to Gymkhana, Church, &c. It has the Largest Accommodation. RE-OPENS about the 1st of October.

ILLUMINATIONS FOR FESTIVITIES !!! The Portable Electric Light Installation of the "Bombay Gazette" has been renewed and enlarged, and is available for lighting up Public Entertainments, Wedding Festivities, &c. Apply to the ELECTRICIAN "Bombay Gazette."

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LADIES' AND GENTS' RUBBER GOLOSHES for the Monsoon.—BADHAM, ... BER GO... M, PILE & Co., Ld., Bombay.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of En... Pall Mall Budget size, containing ... glish Mail, 28 Pages of the previous week, carefully arran... all the information of the Subscription, Rs. 12 per year ... ged, Army Orders, &c. Indian scription, Rs. 17 per year, ... free of Postage; English Sub... including Postage.

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BUYERS of Sewing Machines please demand an affirmative answer from the Seller if the Machine is manufactured by the Singer Company.—THE SINGER MANUFACTURING Co., Bombay.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly Edition.—Issued on Monday and Thursday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12. Half-yearly Rs. 6; Quarterly Rs. 3, to Subscribers in Bombay; in the Mofussil postage extra.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

BOMBAY MARKET REPORT.

FRIDAY EVENING, SEPT. 29.

THE fine weather appears to be setting in earlier than usual this year; but business prospects for the approaching active export season continue to be blighted, to a great extent, by the ever-uncertain factor of Exchange, and the attitude of Government on the other side with regard to the questions by which it is affected. Some renewal of activity in Cotton at the beginning of the week was followed by a relapse into quietude in sympathy with the downward movement in Liverpool and New York. Seeds, on the other hand, which had been dull, have latterly become firm, with much more doing; while Wheat has remained neglected by shippers, though unchanged in value. Exchange, after some appearance of steadiness, has again become weak and declining, and closing rates this evening are 7-32d. lower for Bank Bills, and 3-16d. for Credits than they were a week ago. Government Paper has advanced 3-16 per cent. in Fours. Freights have been steady throughout the week, and with rather more doing. The volume of ready business in Imports has increased materially since last mail, and prices generally are higher, with a still upward tendency.

MONEY.—The considerable withdrawals from Private Deposits in the Presidency Bank the week before last in anticipation of the then approaching holidays, found their way back to the coffers of the Bank, to a great extent, in the week covered by the Statement of Affairs, issued on Monday; and the principal item in the increase of some 18¾ lakhs, shown in the Cash Balance, at 382 lakhs, on last Saturday afternoon was an addition of 22¼ lakhs to these deposits. A feature in the Return now under notice was a material increase of over 12¾ lakhs in Bills Discounted, which indicated rather more activity in one branch of trade; but, generally, the position was unchanged, Money in the open market, as at the Bank of Bombay, having been very plentiful, with no signs of an improved demand in the immediate future. There was a slight falling off in Loans last week, which further increased the Cash Balance; but, owing to the addition to Bills Discounted, the net diminution in the trade demand for Money was but 11 lakhs. No change in the Bank's rates has been made this week, and 3 per cent. remains the minimum rate.

EXCHANGE opened weaker on last mail-day, at 1s. 3 1-16d. Demand, and 1s. 3 1-32d. Telegraphic for Bank remittance; and at 1s. 3¼d. for ready three months' sight Credits, and at 1s. 3 11-32d. for 1894; but very few transactions transpired either way on account of the mail now closing on Saturday afternoon. On Monday morning the market was quiet at 1s. 3 1-32d. for Bank Telegraphic, and 1s. 3 1-16d. for Demand, a little Telegraphic having been given at the latter rate; and for three months' sight Credits, the ready rate was 1s. 3¼d. and 1s. 3 5-16d. for early next year, at which a little business was reported, and the market closed quiet but steady. There was a steady feeling at opening, on Tuesday, at 1s. 3 1-32d. for Bank Telegraphic, and 1s. 3 1-16d. for Demand, a moderate amount of the former medium of remittance having been taken for ready transfer; also a fair amount forward, for December-January, at 1s. 3 3-32d. In Credits, however, there was nothing offering for any delivery, in the absence of any life in exports; but a considerable amount of Bar Silver is reported to have been bought here for October shipment from home at a lower figure, and, for the native Mints, it is reported; and it would appear that the lower the price of the metal, the greater the demand. On the following day the market opened weak at 1s. 3d. Telegraphic, and 1s. 3 1-32d. Demand, for Bank remittance, and at 1s. 3 3-16d. for three months' sight Credits; but a rather large demand—it was reported from native speculators—springing up, rates temporarily receded to 1s. 3d. for ready Demand. Of Merchants' Bills a moderate amount was placed, for near delivery, at 1s. 3 3-16d., and at 1s. 3⅛d. for January. Rates are weaker as each Wednesday comes round pending the action of the home authorities with regard to Council drawings; but at the close, the feeling was steadier. Yesterday the market opened at Wednesday's closing rates, and a little business was done thereat, but the steadiness was of short duration, for here as at Calcutta, rates receded 1-32d., all round. *Want of confidence*, caused by the Government continuing their policy of *looking on* and *doing* nothing acts as a deterrent to holders of produce from parting with the same at a reasonable price in the hope that a lower Exchange will enhance the value of their property, and also to orders coming from Europe, on account of the uncertainty which prevails for the same reason; and with the continued enquiry on the part of the Banks for phantom export Bills, which are not likely to come out until something is done to restore confidence again, rates closed weak and demoralized. It opened weak again this morning at 1s. 2 15-16d. Telegraphic, and 1s. 2 31-32d. Demand for Bank remittance, 1s. 3d. having been quoted for Telegraphic for January transfer; and at 1s. 3 5-32d. for three months' sight Credits; but export Bills for any delivery being still, naturally, very scarce, and a moderate demand continuing for Bank remittance, our rates receded 1-16d., all round, and we have heard that Bank Telegraphic changed hands, between Banks, for ready transfer, at 1s. 2 7/8d. we quote:—

Bank Bills on Demand			1s. 2 7-8d.
Do.	Telegraphic		1s. 2 7-8d.
Do.	3 months' sight		1s. 2 13-16d.
Do.	4	do.	1s. 3d.
Do.	6	do.	1s. 3 to 1s. 3 1-16d.
Credits	3	do.	1s. 3 3-32d.
Do.	6	do.	1s. 3 7-32d.
Documents	3	do.	1s. 3 1-8d.
Do.	6	do.	1s. 3¼d.
Francs	3	do.	159
Do.	6	do.	100

The late continued excessive importation of Bar Silver, which appears to be equally distributed between the native Mints, and in exchange for hoarded rupees (a comparatively small portion only being taken by jewellers) the proceeds of which, we have frequently pointed out, not only far exceed the present requirements of the export trade, but also are, and will continue to be the chief obstacle to the Government being able to place their Council Bills, as the more money that is accumulated now when there is no use for it, the loss will there be wanted hereafter. The Government, we understand, are making enquiries both here and at Simla as to what *becomes* of the Silver imported; but it would, it seems to us, be more to the point if they did as other Governments would do under similar circumstances. The mass of corroborative evidence which can be brought together all points to the same solution of the difficulty; the trade can absorb the Council Bills, but not the cheap Silver as well.

GOVERNMENT PAPER was inactive at the close of last week; but rates for Fours were steadily maintained throughout the day at 104 7/8 for cash; 10¾ for the approaching settlement; and 104 5-8 for the October account, these having also been the closing quotations on Saturday, with the new 3½ per cent. Loan ⅛ per cent. lower, at 97¾. On Monday, the market was steady and unchanged, with rates for Fours quoted at 104 7-8 for cash; 104 13-16 for the settlement at the end of the month; and 101 11-16 for October; but they left off 1-16 per cent. lower, 104 13-16 being named for Money. The price of the new 3½ per cent. Loan advanced to 98. The feeling was firm on Tuesday at a slight advance in rates for Fours, which, after being quoted at 104 7/8 for Money and the Settlement, and at 104¾ for the October account, left off at 105, and 104 7/8 in those positions, respectively. The new 3½ per cent. Loan advanced to 98¼. On the following day the market was firm again at a slight decline from the previous evening's final rates for Fours, 104 15-16 having been quoted for Money and the Settlement, and 104 11-16 for October, the market leaving off at these rates, 98¼ was still quoted for the new 3½ per cent. Loan. Yesterday the market opened at 105 1-16 for Fours for Money and the Settlement, and 104¾ to 13-16 for the August account, and further advanced, in a firm market, to 105 3-16, and 105⅛ in those positions, respectively, at which they closed. The price of the new 3½ per cent. Loan advanced to 98⅜. The feeling has been quiet to-day, and part of yesterday's advance in Fours has been lost, rates closing at 105⅛ for cash and the settlement; and 104 13-16 for the October account. The new 3½ per cent. Loan closed at 98⅜.

Municipal 5 per cent. Loan is 1¼ per cent. higher, at 120¼. Port Trust Bonds are unchanged at 104.

SHARES have been almost lifeless during the greater part of the week; but quotations generally are unchanged in the absence of fresh business to test them. As exceptions, however, we note that Manockji Petit Mill shares are Rs. 17½ higher than they were a week ago; Sholapore have advanced Rs. 15; East Indian, Rs. 10; and Morarjee Goculdas, Rs. 5; while, on the other hand, Queen have declined Rs. 25; Connaught, Rs. 15; Imperial, Howard and Bullough, and Empress, Rs. 10 each; Alliance, and City of Bombay, Rs. 5 each; and Lukmidas Rs. 2½. In Press shares, Volkarts have advanced Rs. 20; and New Indian, Re. 1¼; while English have declined Rs. 5. In Miscellaneous, Bombay Flour Mill have advanced Rs. 5; and Marcks & Co. the same; Bombay-Burma Trading are Rs. 75 higher for the first issue and Rs. 10 for the others; Kemp and Co. have declined Rs. 25. Bank of Bombay Shares have advanced Rs. 7½; Bank of Bengal are Rs. 5 higher.

IMPORTS.

PIECE-GOODS.—For the last three days, a large wholesale business has been done in the bazaar in staple *Grey Goods* at an advance of 1 to 2 annas, the demand, in this direction, continuing to gain strength; the retail enquiry, however, is still poor. Rates generally have still an upward tendency as large business has also been done in *Bleached Goods*, at prices ruling in sellers' favour. For *Turkey Red, Dyed*, and *Printed* Goods there has also been good demand; and prices are firmly maintained. Considerable transactions have also taken place in *Locally made* Goods, prices for which are hardening. The total clearances of *Imported Goods* during the week are put down at about 4,500 packages; and of *Local*, some 2,500 bales.

YARNS.—A moderate business has been done in *Imported Twist* in a steady market, prices being all unchanged. Sales of *Bombay Spinnings* in China, for the week ending on Monday, aggregated 14,000 bales, Nos. 16s. and 20s. having attracted increased attention of Shanghai. Exchange in Bombay was Rs. 195. China buyers here are now operating more freely than last week, and about 8,000 bales have changed hands, while rates are about 1-16 anna up, in addition to last week's rise. The market closed active, with a better demand for China, at the following official quotations:—

Twist...	No. 6s Mule	As.	4 5-8 to 4 7-8	per lb.
,,	,, 8s	,,	4½ ,, 5¼	,,
,,	,, 10s	,,	4 7-8 ,, 5 3/8	,,
,,	,, 12s	,,	5 ,, 5 3/8	,,
,,	,, 16s	,,	5¼ ,, 6	,,
,,	,, 20s	,,	5 3/4 ,, 6¼	,,
,,	,, 24s	,,	6 1/4 ,, 6½	,,
,,	,, 30s	,,	6¾ ,, 7¼	,,
,,	,, 40s	,,	8 ,, 8½	,,

METALS.—A decline of 4 annas per cwt. has taken place in the price of *Copper*, a small business having been done in this metal, in a quiet market. *Yellow Metal* is steady and unchanged in value, and has been taken to a moderate extent during the week. *Iron* has also been in moderate request, and is steady at previous quotations.

COAL is advancing in value on account of the strikes on the other side, which still continue, and there is great difficulty in putting the minerel on board. Sales have been reported during the week of Powell's Duffryn, October shimment, at Rs. 18¼; and Davison's West Hartley, September shipment, at Rs. 18 per ton. For any first steamer of Powells, sellers are asking Rs. 18¼ to Rs. 19; and for Davison's, Rs. 18¼ per ton. For forward business, sellers are very firm, and are holding out for Rs. 18¼, and Rs. 17¼ per ton for October shipment of Powell's and Davison's, respectively. The Bunder stock is gradually decreasing. We quote alongside:—

Welsh Hartley	Rs. 17 per ton	
West do.	,, 18 ,,	
Australian	,, 11 ,,	(nominal)
Powell's Duffryn	,, 19 ,,	

EXPORTS.

COTTON.—This market closed steady at the end of last week though with only a small business passing in both directions; but on Monday there was some return of activity, especially on the part of exporters, and considerable transactions took place on the basis of previous rates. Thereafter, however, following the decline in prices in Liverpool and New York, consequent upon heavier receipts from the new crop at the U. S. ports, this market became quiet in tone, and rates gave way some Rs. 3 per candy, while purchases were upon a small scale both for export, and on local spinners' account—especially the former. The business done by shippers during the week has amounted to about 4,000 bales, consisting of Oomras, Bhownugger, Dharwar, Compta, and Westerns, and including some contracts for Bengal of the new crop, for February-March delivery; while the Mills have taken some 5,000 bales from old stock, chiefly Oomra descriptions, Dhollera, Bhownuggur, Dharwar, and Compta Ginned. This evening the market closed quiet, with prices Rs. 3 to Rs. 4 per candy lower than they were last Friday evening.

An inch more rain at Nagpur, in the Oomra Cotton circle, was reported by Monday morning's telegrams, and both in this district (where the plants were showing bolls) and at Barsee in the same circle—where, however, there had been no rain since the middle of last week—fine weather was needed, only slight damage having been done by the excessive rain. The news from the other districts of this circle, from Broach, and from Dhollera was of a favourable tenor, the plants continuing to flourish in seasonable weather, and showing bolls in the two first-named circles. The absence of rain at Bellary and Hubli, however, was causing anxiety.

Meantime the weather, except at Bellary and Hubli, where rain was still much needed, has been seasonable, and the plants are flourishing in all the circles, the fine weather reported by yesterday's telegrams having improved the crop prospects in districts where there had been too much rain.

The following are to-day's quotations for full-pressed Cotton with the equivalents in sterling cost, and freight to Liverpool, *via* Canal, without commission:—

Cotton—	Per candy.—Rs.	C. & F. Per lb.
Broach Good	208	4d.
Bengal Fine	197	3 25-32d.
Do. Fully Good	186	3 19-32d.
Do. Good	180	3 15-32d.
Dhollera Fine	211	4 1-32d.
Do. Fully Good	201	3 7-8d.
Do. Good	192	3 11-16d.
Khandeish, Fully Good,	186	3 19-32d.
Oomrawuttee ,,	199	3 27-32d.
Belatee, Fine	207	3 31-32d.
Do. Fully Good	196	3 25-32d.
S G Dharwar Good	201	3⅞d.
Westerns ,,	189	3 5-8d.

The movements of Cotton to date show the following comparison with the previous two years:—

Receipts.	1893. Bales.	1892. Bales.	1891. Bales.
For the week	8,722	2,903	2,649
From 1st Jan. to 28th September	1,519,812	1,613,130	1,815,62
Clearances to Great Britain and Continent.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
For the week	......	1,214	2,753
From 1st Jan. to 28th September	751,338	854,163	982,500
Clearances to Calcutta, China, &c.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
For the week	2,591	818	1,337
From 1st Jan. to 28th September	141,198	143,651	124,07

WHEAT has been in but small request by shippers throughout the week, and the tone of the market has remained quiet, while prices have remained at the previous level. We quote:—

White Pessy 91 per cent.	Rs.	4 11 0	per cwt.
Do. 85 ,, ,,	,,	4 0 0	,,
No. 1 Club Delhi	,,	4 1 0	,,
Red Delhi	,,	3 14 0	,,
Hard Yellow	,,	4 4 0	,,
Red Ahmedabad	,,	3 13 0	,,
Hard Red	,,	3 12 0	,,

SEEDS were dull, with a small export business doing, at the beginning of the week, and prices of *Linseed* and *Rapeseed* gave way a little; but latterly the feeling has become firm, with transactions upon a considerably larger scale, and the previous decline in the price of *Linseed* has been recovered. We quote this evening:—

Linseed	Rs 7-12-0 to Rs. 7-14-6	per cwt.
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat	,, 6-13-0	,,
Do. do. Cawnpore	,, 6-6-0 to ,, 6-8-0	,,
Do. Red do.	,, 6-1-0 to ,, 6-3-0	,,
Gingelly, White	,, 41-0-0 ,, 41-8-0	per candy
Do. Mixed	,, 39-0-0 ,, ...	,,

The Comparative Imports of Wheat and seeds are as follows:—

	1893. cwts.	1892. cwts.	1891. cwts.
Wheat for the Week	69,091	54,089	123,023
do. from 1st Jan. to 28th September	5,796,960	8,940,298	12,022,341
Linseed for the Week	16,761	13,273	17,087
do. from 1st Jan. to 28th September	3,891,076	3,490,413	4,382,776
Rapeseed for the Week	17,544	25,517	14,589
do. from 1st Jan. to 28th September	4,119,623	1,405,342	1,350,394
Gingellyseed for the Week	10,218	6,804	526
do. from 1st Jan. to 28th September	956,331	869,483	972,841

The Clearances of Wheat and Seeds to Great Britain and Continent are as follows:—

	1893. cwts.	1892. cwts.	1891. cwts.
Wheat for the week	24,040	49,602	114,424
do. from 1st Jan. to 28th September	4,378,278	8,473,478	10,539,847
Linseed for the week	66,820	3,070	41,633
do. from 1st Jan. to 28th September	3,758,413	3,405,345	4,087,543
Rapeseed for the week	17,349	3,380	28,818
do. from 1st Jan. to 28th September	3,819,445	1,196,844	1,211,207
Gingellyseed for the week	3,030	...	...
do. from 1st Jan. to 28th September	1,133,582	947,007	1,025,923

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

(Compiled for despatch by the Weekly Mail to Europe.)

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE OF NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

PHILLIPS—September 22, at Rawalpindi, the wife of Capt W E Phillips, 28th P I, of twins.

SCHNEIDER—September 3, at Sambhar, the wife of E I Schneider, Superintendent, N I, Salt Revenue, of a son.

DEATHS.

JENNINGS—September 22, at Lahore, of fever, Florence May the beloved daughter of Sam and Mary Jennings, aged 16 months.

McNAMARA—September 22, at Madras, of erysepilas, the dearly beloved wife of J McNamara, Pensioner, R A, aged 47.

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1893.

REUTER telegraphs the astounding statement—attributed to the grave and circumspect *Asiatic Quarterly Review*—that the delay in appointing a successor to Lord Lansdowne is due to the impossibility of finding a nominee willing to bind himself by certain impossible pledges. If we are to believe this extraordinary explanation of a delay not by any means extraordinary in itself, the statesman who is asked to accept the responsibility of governing India for the next five years, is confronted with the obligation amongst other things to suppress the opium traffic, whatever may be the report submitted to Parliament next year by Lord Brassey's Opium Commission. The demand for such a pledge would be the more strange seeing that the Prime Minister who moved the resolution appointing the Opium Commission, distinctly did so on the ground that the Government has not sufficient knowledge to guide them to a safe decision on the subject. He stated that information must be obtained by inquiring in India whether the evils complained of are of the character alleged, whether the revenue accruing from the traffic can be dispensed with, and if not, whether the people of India would consent to an imposition of taxation to make good the deficit, which the prohibition of the growth of the poppy and the manufacture of opium must entail. It is not reasonable to suppose that the Premier who made this declaration would require a pledge from the future Viceroy that he would abolish the traffic, whatever the Commission might report. Not only with regard to the Opium Trade, but in respect of the military expenditure and of political innovations, the luckless postulant for the office of Viceroy according to the preposterous story, is to bind himself to take a particular course before making himself acquainted with the conditions in India, which may render that course desirable, or very much the reverse. It must not be forgotten, moreover, that pledges of that kind or of any kind are wholly superfluous, seeing that a Viceroy is bound to carry out in India the policy prescribed by the Cabinet at Home. His acceptance of the high office at the hands of the Government, carries with it the obligation not to run counter to their policy, nor disregard their instructions. If he see reason to disapprove and believe that what is proposed is against the interests of India or the Empire at large, he can always relieve himself of responsibility by tendering his resignation. These considerations render it practically impossible that needless difficulties should have been conjured up by demanding meaningless and purposeless pledges. We can only suppose that some writer—possibly Sir Lepel Griffin—may have in a spirit of cynical banter evolved the idea of pledges as a whimsical explanation of the delay in appointing a successor to Lord Lansdowne, or rather to Sir Henry Norman, and that the *Asiatic* published the joke for the fun of the thing.

THE Marquess Wellesley, whose life, admirably told by the Rev. W. H. Hutton, is the latest addition to the *Rulers of India* Series, was certainly one of the most brilliant statesmen who have guided the destinies of the British Indian Empire. Mr. Hutton well remarks on the first page of his biography that "if it was Clive who won and Hastings who preserved the English foothold in the great peninsula, it was Wellesley incontestably who founded the British Empire in the East." Certainly, his achievements in war and diplomacy well entitle him to be mentioned in the same breath as Clive and Warren Hastings, the latter of whom he resembled closely in genius and personal character. Both of them were scholars with a turn for elegant versification. One of the favourite amusements of Hastings was to compose English verses in imitation of Horace; Wellesley, who had won at Oxford in 1780 the Chancellor's prize for Latin verse, in the last year of his long life published the Latin and English poems he had written on various occasions and prefixed to the collection an appropriate quotation from Horace testifying to his lifelong devotion to the Muses. As scholars both of them recognised that it is the duty and interest of Government to support education. Hastings tried to induce the Company to endow a professorship of the Persian language in the University of Oxford, and recommended that the writers of the Company after receiving their appointments "should be permitted to stay a competent time to prosecute and complete their studies in the branches of European learning, adding to them that of the Persian language, in the University of Oxford." Wellesley in like manner recognised the necessity of providing for the education of the Company's servants now that they were no longer mercantile clerks, but officials who had to play the part of magistrates, ambassadors, governors, judges, and statesmen. He founded a college at Fort William and drew up the regulations for its discipline and government on the lines of the old English universities. On great days the Governor-General himself distributed the prizes and addressed elaborate speeches to the students, many of whom rose afterwards to high distinction in the Company's service. Although the Directors modified Wellesley's scheme and confined its benefits to the writers of Bengal, it did good work in its time, and, no doubt, by directing public attention to the necessity of educating Indian officials, led to the foundation of the East Indian College at Haileybury. Lord Wellesley also resembled Warren Hastings in his love of magnificence for its own sake and as a means of impressing the people under his rule. The ship in which he sailed to India was so encumbered with his stores, carriages, and baggage that the *Morning Chronicle* sarcastically remarked that "should the rencontre of an enemy make it necessary to prepare for action, Lord Mornington would inevitably suffer from clearage in the course of five minutes a loss of at least £2,000." He went out to India determined to play the part of pro-Consul in the most magnificent style. The Hughli was covered with his barges and cutters, painted green and ornamented with gold, and when he dispensed his splendid hospitality at Calcutta, he was a conspicuous figure in the gay throng with the orders of St. Patrick and the Crescent blazing in diamonds on his breast.

It was, however, not only in scholarly taste and in love of magnificent ceremonial that Lord Wellesley resembled his great predecessor; he resembled him still more in the commanding powers of intellect by which he won such brilliant triumphs in war and diplomacy, and conferred upon England the hegemony of India, which had remained vacant since the time when the death of Aurungzebe left the Moghul Empire in ruins. When Wellesley came to India, he found England, and the Marathas, and Mysore under Tippu Sultan competing on nearly equal terms for the supremacy over India. It was by no means plain which of the three was destined to rise superior to the others, or whether India was once more to be over-flooded by an invasion of hardy warriors from the North, or whether Napoleon was to add India to his future empire. Certainly, the military power at the disposal of Lord Wellesley was not such as promised to assure him victory over the powerful enemies that threatened the English position in India. It has been estimated that the whole European force under his command never exceeded fourteen thousand men of all arms, of whom, if we allow for the extremely high sick list, not many more than 10,000 would be at one time fit for active service. The first object towards which he directed his policy was the overthrow of Tippu Sultan, who was intriguing with the French Republic and inviting the Governor of Mauritius to invade India. The danger was the more pressing as Bonaparte was in Egypt planning great schemes of conquest in the East. As a preliminary to the attack upon Mysore, it was necessary to secure the alliance of the Nizam. This was successfully accomplished by the disarmament of the French force at Hyderabad. When this was effected, British influence was firmly re-established at Hyderabad, and the military forces of the Nizam, which might have fought on the side of Tippu, took part in the conquest of Mysore. This stroke of successful diplomacy was followed by equally successful warlike operations ending in the capture of Seringapatam and the death of Tippu. The hostile Mahomedan Kingdom having been overthrown, a large and rich accession of territory was gained to British Dominion, and a descendant of the royal family dispossessed by Haider Ali was placed on the throne of Mysore. The new Hindu Raja owed his elevation to British power, and was bound by treaty to rule in accordance with British instructions. The result of the Settlement of Mysore was not only satisfactory from a British point of view, but also a blessing to the inhabitants of the country. "The Raja's government," Arthur Wellesley wrote in 1801, "is in the most prosperous state; the country is becoming a garden where it is inhabited, and the inhabitants are returning fast to those parts which the late savage had forced them to quit. Mysore is become a large and handsome native town full of inhabitants; the whole country is settled and in perfect tranquillity." Honours and gifts poured upon the successful Governor-General in a copious stream. He was made a Marquis and Captain-General and Commander-in-Chief of all the forces in the East Indies. The latter appointment gratified his taste for splendour, as it enabled him to surround himself with all the insignia of the highest military rank. Nor did his assumption of military honours offend the soldiers, who on the contrary idolised him and presented him with the star and badge of the Order of St. Patrick wrought in Tippu's jewels. The Company offered him £100,000 out of the abundant prize-money, which he magnanimously refused, lest he should deprive the soldiers of any portion of the reward due to their gallantry.

In the contest with Tippu Sultan English arms and English diplomacy were crowned with uninterrupted success, and the Marquess Wellesley was raised thereby to a high pitch of undisputed glory. In the other great event of Indian history with which his name is connected, he showed the same conspicuous ability in diplomacy and war; but the serious reverse suffered by Colonel Monson made the Maratha war less uniformly glorious to British arms and provoked criticisms which led to the great Governor-General's recall. Nevertheless, Wellesley's statesmanship was displayed even more conspicuously in the Maratha war than in the conquest of Mysore. The first point won was the Treaty of Bassein, regarded by Malleson, not without reason, as "the greatest diplomatic triumph which the world has ever witnessed." By this famous treaty Baji Rao agreed to consult the British Government in matters of foreign policy, to receive a subsidiary force of six battalions, and to cede certain districts for their payment, in return for which the British were to defend him against all enemies. Thus in the Maratha war the British entered the field not as the enemies of the whole confederacy, but as the supporters of the recognised head of the Maratha nation. Maharashtra was thus a house divided against itself, and could not stand long. Sindhia and Bhonsle united to defend the national cause, but Holkar held aloof, perhaps hoping that, when the British and the Maratha forces in arms against them had exhausted each other by war, he would be able to step in as arbiter of the fate of India. Thus Sindhia and Bhonsle had to face the British without his support, and their armies were broken at Assaye, Argaon, and Laswari. In the following year Holkar alarmed at the rapid progress of British victory took up arms. But he was too late. Although he revived the spirits of his countrymen for a while by the reverse he inflicted on Colonel Monson, he was not strong enough to sustain alone the brunt of a British war. In spite of his temporary successes, his power, as Mr. Hutton shows, "was so shattered as to be within measurable distance of extinction. His allies were utterly weakened or had deserted him. There was no Maratha power left strong enough to withstand the British." At this time, if Lord Wellesley's policy had been maintained, the ultimate solution of the relations between the Marathas and British might have been arrived at in 1804 instead of 1818. But the British nation were alarmed at the large territorial responsibilities that were being taken up in India. They were not yet prepared to undertake the position of paramount power all over the peninsula. So Wellesley was recalled and for a few years a futile policy of non-intervention was attempted, which only postponed for a short period the realization of his imperial schemes. There is no doubt that the subsequent course of events completely endorsed Lord Wellesly's policy. He was, like all great statesmen, in advance of his age, and somewhat anticipated the inevitable future. He saw clearly that it was impossible to maintain the old fiction of the balance of power in India, and that England was bound not only by her own interests but also by considerations of the welfare of the people to seize boldly the sovereignty of the great Moghul, and reduce the princes of India to the position of feudatories compelled to keep the peace among themselves, and defended against external aggression by the paramount power.

THE question of the continued operation of the prohibition against consumption of intoxicating drugs on shop premises in the Central Provinces has for some time occupied the attention of Mr. Drake-Brockmann, the Excise Commissioner, and he regrets that the subject has not been more fully handled in the district reports. Whether the prohibition has led to a decrease in consumption is a point on which he desires further data before expressing an opinion; but in the case of madak, he is inclined to agree with the Deputy Commissioners of Seoni and Narsinghpur that the prohibition leads to illegal manufacture, though it may have done good in the direction of making the habit of madak-smoking still more disreputable than hitherto. This is a subject on which experiences in Bombay will, perhaps, throw some light within the next few months; for though the revenue may have fallen, there is, we understand, some reason to doubt whether the adoption of the recent resolution regarding the closing of the opium dens has had quite that moral effect on the people which was anticipated. That he regards improvements as within the range of early possibilities may be gathered from Mr. Drake-Brockmann's remarks in his recent report on excise administration that by rendering the practice of madak-smoking more disreputable the difficulties in the way of recruiting the numbers who practise it will be increased. The Excise Commissioner, however, promises to make the matter a special study during the next year, and doubtless district officers will be instructed to assist in the compilation of statistics. Indeed the Chief Commissioner will see that this is done, intimating in a resolution his desire that the Excise Commissioner shall not abate his investigations. His conclusion that there is a strict line of demarcation between the consumption of the liquor and ganja is shown to be contrary to the experience of other provinces where reasons have been given for the opinion that the high price of liquor drives men to the use of the cheaper and infinitely more deleterious ganja. The smuggling of ganja from and into the Feudatory States under local administration has also been the subject of much perturbation to the Excise Commissioner. The Madras and Bengal Governments declined to order the suppression of ganja-growing in the States subordinate to them and in the Central Provinces considering the step as without precedent. The Commissioner of Chattisgarh is said to be now debating whether the cultivation of the plant should not be entirely prohibited, and whether the maximum amount which may be legally possessed by any person should not be reduced for all States of his division to not less than five tolas, the limit adopted by the Feudatories, as it is the one in force in British India Proper. Attempts have been made to introduce the principle of local option with regard to shops for the sale of intoxicating drugs in the Central Provinces, and the results of the experiment form interesting reading. In the Nimar District one application for the removal of a shop was made by the Mahomedan Malguzar of Sirpur on the ground that the Korkus of the place were deeply in debt to the kalar for liquor supplied to them and were likely to desert his village. But it was found that as an interested party he had much exaggerated the state of affairs and the application was refused. The rule against sales on credit which has with difficulty been enforced in Nimar and Chanda generally, has however been strictly enforced throughout the district. In another case reported by a Missionary, a shop situated in the village of Pelanpuly in the Sambalpur district was removed. In Wardha, Balaghat, Seoni, Betul, and Chhindwara districts no expressions of opinion were given, for the inhabitants evidently believe that everything is for the best in this best of all possible worlds.

NEXT year an Universal Congress will be held at Antwerp under the patronage of his Majesty the King of the Belgians. It is intended chiefly to draw attention to the progress of industry and trade, and connected with it there will be Naval, Marine, Military, African, and Colonial Exhibitions. Such exhibitions as have been held in different parts of the world since the first in London in 1851, should promote industrial inventions and bring the different nations of the globe together for their mutual benefit. Belgium, drawing as she does the greater part of her raw material from other countries and exporting it again when manufactured, does wisely in inviting foreign buyers to come and see for themselves the progress she has made in manufacture. On the other hand, the exhibitors invited to display their own produce and manufactures have unequalled opportunities for making them widely known in a centre selected for universal exhibition. In these times of over-production and depression in trade the finding of a new market is like the discovery of a new continent; it relieves the pressure and stimulates manufactures. The Belgian Government, seeing this necessity, has accorded the Exhibition much moral and financial support. To favour the participation of manufacturers and others in the advantages of the Exhibition, the Executive Committee has appointed in the chief industrial centres of Europe Committees and Sub-Committees, who will give every assistance to foreign traders desiring to exhibit at Antwerp. The Antwerp Exhibition of 1885 showed the suitability of the commercial metropolis of Belgium, for the organisation of such a World's Fair. The geographical position of Antwerp is excellent, her port is one of the best on the northern seaboard of Europe. Her wharves are of great extent, the docks accommodating steamers of the largest tonnage. There is canal communication with the north of France, Holland, and the whole of Germany, by the Rhine, besides an excellent railway service for the rapid and cheap transport of merchandise and travellers. Three large Belgium firms have contracted to hand over the buildings complete to the Organising Committee in November next, so that the Exhibition will be ready for the opening ceremony on the 5th May, 1894.

THE Royal Indian Marine steamer Canning, under the command of Captain J. E. Holland, will sail to-day for Madras with stores, and having on board Captain C. M. Poore, 7th Hussars, Corporal Hill, and 2 women, and one child as passengers.

THE HON. MR. JUSTICE PARSONS has given, at the Bombay High Court, a decree for Rs. 8,000, with costs, in favour of Mr. S. N. Bhedwar, photographer, against a wealthy young Bhattia, Naranjee Dwarkadas Vussonjee, for breach of an agreement. In June, 1892, the plaintiff entered into an agreement with the defendant to teach him the art of photography, and to instruct him how to photograph for the above-mentioned amount. The defendant attended the plaintiff's studio for three or four months, receiving instruction in the art, after which period his attendance became less regular, and was stopped altogether at a subsequent period. The defendant's case was that the agreement was an evidently unconscionable bargain, which should not be enforced against him. At the date of the agreement, he was a young man of only twenty, and was known to be entitled to large property on his attaining his majority, and he insinuated that the plaintiff had used the great influence he had acquired over him to persuade him to enter into the agreement. The plaintiff's proposals to take further advantage of him made him suspicious, he said, and he discontinued to attend the studio. His lordship held that the defendant had wholly failed to prove his allegations, and gave a decree for the plaintiff for the amount claimed, with costs.

THE New Royal Indian Marine Steamer Warren Hastings will leave this port on the 3rd October for Madras. The following officers are appointed to the Warrren Hastings:—Captain W. Chandler, R. I. M., 1st Lieut G. J. Baugh, Navigating Lieut F. Dobson, Sub-Lieuts Hickman, Hamilton, and Walters (the latter officer will join at Rangoon), Chief Engineer Brown, 2nd Engineer Lamb, 3rd Engineer Taylor, 4th Engineer Walmsley, 5th Engineer Cope, and 6th Engineer Tucker.

THE Bombay Government, on the application of the Junaghad Durbar, have lent that State the services of Mr. Bomonjee Eduljee Mott with a view to hold the preliminary enquiry into cases connected with the recent Prabhas-Pattan riots. The Hon. Mr. P. M. Mehta, the Judicial Councillor of the State, has accordingly issued the necessary orders appointing that officer special Fouzdari Munsiff and invested him with the powers of a First-class Magistrate for the purpose of holding the enquiry in question. Mr. Manekshah J. Taleyarkhan and G. K. Parekh, leading pleaders of the Bombay High Court, have been employed by the State to act as Public Prosecutors, and have already gone to Junaghad to prepare the cases. Lord Colin Campbell has, we hear, been engaged on behalf of the accused, and will shortly leave for Junaghad.

THERE has been a dreadful outbreak of typhoid fever during the current season at Worthing, in Sussex, a popular seaside resort—over 1,000 cases. It is not yet settled to what its cause is due, but it is stated that the sewage and town water somehow got mixed.

NEWS from British Central Africa rarely reaches India, but it is none the less interesting when it comes, thinks the *Pioneer*, for the maintenance of order in that part of the Dark Continent is dependent upon a small contingent of Sikhs, under officers of the Staff Corps. As we recently stated, Captain Johnson, 36th Sikhs, who succeeded Captain Maguire, killed in action, has had a narrow escape from assassination, but by this time he should have recovered and be preparing for the autumn campaign against the slave-dealers. With him is associated Lieutenant C. A. Edwards, 35th Sikhs, who took with him from India a number of sepoys to fill the gaps in the contingent. The company have enlisted Arabs in Zanzibar and some few men from the Mozambique coast, in order to strengthen their forces. Ten of the latter have been trained as artillery men, and they have shown themselves very apt in their drill. They are brave to a fault, and one of them saved Captain Johnson's life in a fight at Liwonde in a very heroic manner. The engagement was at close quarters, and the man threw himself in front of his officer just in time to intercept a bullet which struck him in the chest. He was still alive in July, but had been five months in hospital as he was badly injured. The operations against the Arab slavers and their allies are probably now proceeding. Two Chiefs in the Shire highlands have first to be dealt with and also Zirafi, who has in his stockade a 7-pounder, taken in March 1892, when the Company's forces were beaten and three Europeans wounded. By the time these men have been dealt with, the gunboats will be ready, and then an attack will be delivered upon Makanjeera, who killed Captain Maguire. The reports as to the behaviour of the Sikhs and their splendid fighting qualities, are as good as ever, but it is felt that they are far too few for the work to be done. Baron Von Eltz, the Commissioner for German Nyassaland, was much impressed with them during a visit to Fort Johnson, particularly as regards their physique and their acquaintance with fire-discipline. The Germans, by the way, have recognised the necessity of having plenty of soldiers to maintain their authority. They have 1,600 picked Soudanese from the Egyptian Army, and plenty of officers. It is the opinion of British officers on the spot that 1,000 men at least are wanted to reduce British Central Africa to order. Gurkhas would do well in the highlands, and their health would not suffer, as some of the hills rise to 9,000 feet. The Company are so short of money that they cannot afford to increase its forces just now, but it would pay them in the long run to recruit some 500 sepoys in India and raise a local levy

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE CHOICE OF A VICEROY.

EXTRAORDINARY STATEMENT.

LONDON, SEPT. 29.

Asiatic Quarterly Review" says that the the appointment of a successor to Lord is due to no nominee being found pledg- f to suppress the opium traffic, reduce the y expenditure, and support the Indian rests.

THE SIAM QUESTION.

. de Vilers, the Special French Envoy, at Ban- has adopted a more conciliatory tone and abat- me of his demands. A peaceful settlement is, fore, expected.

THE RUSSIAN FLEET AT TOULON.

PARIS, SEPT. 28.

resident Carnot has abandoned his intention of g to Toulon to welcome the new Russian Medi- nean Squadron on its arrival there.

his is probably in deference to the Czar's wish void exuberant political demonstrations on the sion.

THE MAILS.

SUEZ, SEPT. 28.

he s. s. Massilia, with the outward English ls of the 22nd instant, left here at 9-30 p.m., rsday.

ADEN, SEPT. 28.

he s. s. Shannon, with the homeward Indian ls of the 23rd instant, arrived here at 9-30 ., on Thursday.

ORGANISATION OF THE LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 29.

he final decision of the Financial Department arding the re-organisation of the Legislative partment will probably be known very shortly re the Government of India leave Simla for utta.

MR. KIRBY'S RAILWAY SCHEME.

r. Kirby's request for entirely new terms has been despatched to the Madras and Bombay ernments for consideration.

is expected answers will be received by the rnment of India about Christmas.

TRAVELLING CONCESSION TO EUROPEAN TROOPS.

e Government has sanctioned a grant to regi- al European non-Commissioned Officers and of the British Army, of concession of travelling return tickets at single fares on open lines lway worked directly by the State, when such Commissioned Officers and men are permitted eir Commanding Officer.

THE 25TH PUNJAB INFANTRY.

detachment of the 25th Punjab Infantry is ed to proceed to Srinagar for duty in relief of achment of the 27th Punjab Infantry.

REE PASSAGE TO INDIAN CLERKS EMPLOYED IN BURMA.

e Government have ruled that Indian clerks, rtained in Burma, may be provided with ge to and from India when proceeding on or rning from leave, on medical certificate, in rnment vessel, if accommodation is available.

ASSES FOR WARRANT AND NON-COM- MISSIONED OFFICERS IN BREAD- MAKING.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, SEPT. 29.

he Government of India have sanctioned the missary-General-in-Chief's proposal to establish classes, one in the Eastern and another in the tern circle for training of Warrant and Non- missioned Officers, Commissariat and Transport artment in practical bread-making. This step been sanctioned, because it has been found that d issued to British soldiers, which forms the part of their rations, requires improvement, because it is of primary importance that mea- tending to improve the bread ration should be ted.

THE BEGUM OF BHOPAL.

er Highness the Begum of Bhopal will probably ain at Simla till the 4th October.

er Highness was so pleased with the races on rsday that she has presented a cup to be run n Saturday.

GOOD SERVICE PENSIONS.

rigadier-General Lance and Colonels R. C. R. ford and H. M. Pratt have been awarded Good vice Pensions relinquished by General Sir Probyn and Sir Henry Collett, respectively, on ir succeeding to Colonel's allowance.

PROBATIONERS FOR THE INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

The Secretary of State has approved of the appoint- ent of the following Lieutenants as probationers r the Indian Staff Corps :—Leslie, Derbyshire egiment ; Orr, Royal Irish Regiment ; Buck, oyal Sussex ; Stewart, Manchester Regiment ; Ha- ilton, Royal Scots Fusiliers ; and Stephen, Royal usiliers.

OVERNORSHIP OF AFGHAN TURKISTAN.

Mahomed Hasan Khan, Governor of Jellalabad ring the Kabul war, has been appointed by the mir Governor of Afghan Turkistan.

QUALISATION OF CHARGES FOR SPECIAL TRAINS.

One subject which the Railway Conference at mla is dealing with is the equalisation of arges for special trains over all lines. A fixed iff will be arranged for on State and Company ilways.

TWO EUROPEANS FIRED UPON UNCHALLENGED.

On the night of the 25th instant at Tiddim, Chin lls, two Europeans—one an accountant in the blic Works Department and the other a military naller—tempted by the bright moonlight were led walk on the pathway leading out of and close to e stockade. They were fired upon unexpectedly by sentry picket at the south end of the stockade at ange of nearly 300 yards. The bullets, it is said, ssed within a foot above their heads, and they multaneously fell flat on the ground, and thus pre- nted a second shot from the sentry who reloaded, d finally came up with the rest of the picket to the e spot when they discovered their mistake. The n were allowed to pass unchallenged from within outside stockade by two sentry pickets, and re fired upon unchallanged while returning by e of them. The station order states that suspicious rsons found entering the stockade after dark, are be fired upon without being challenged.

DDRESSES TO THE HON. MR. MACKAY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPT. 29.

To-day, at 3 p.m., the members of the mercantile mmunity presented their address to the Hon'ble . J. L. Mackay at the "Royal Exchange," in the esence of a large gathering. The address briefly uded to the Hon. Mr. Mackay's work in India d his connection with the Chamber of Commerce, which he has been President for four years, and rred to the multifarious public duties performed him in the capacity of President of that body, as member of the Legislative Council, and as a mber of the board of the Port Commission. It s also largely due to him that the "Royal Ex- ange" was established at Calcutta. The address, hich was brief, concluded by asking the Hon'ble Mr. ackay to sit for his portrait in the Town Hall, d his acceptance of the piece of the plate sub- ribed for by the mercantile community. There as no reference in the address to the currency estion.

At 5 p.m. another address was presented to the on. Mr. Mackay, by the Trades Association ; in e course of which they referred to his labours in onnection with currency reform. They considered hat his efforts to advance Indian trade and ommerce and every public and private interest in the country, have been thoroughly well-judged, sound, and opportune, and while exposed to much opposition and adverse critiism have been watched with intense interest in both India and England, and they paid a handsome tribute to the result of his unremitting exertions. They regretted that the settled value of the rupee in relaion to the English currency has not been maintained, but they fully recognised this result to be due to the unfavourable circumstances the effects of which, will, it is expected, disappear before long, and it certainly has no reflection on the Hon. J. L. Mackay's measure that it has not been immediately successful as could be desired.

To both the addresses the Hon. Mr. Mackay made lengthy and sympathetic replies.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPT. 29.

The Commander-in-Chief has been pleased to make the following appointments :—

Bombay Sappers and Miners.—Lieutenant Singer, to be Company Commander, with effect from the 1st August, *vice* Captain Brownrigg, reverted to the Home Establishment.

Lieutenant Nuthall, Wing Officer, 27th Bombay Light Infantry, is attached to the 5th Bombay Light Infantry, for duty in the same capacity with effect from the 24th instant, as a temporary measure for further orders.

Military Works Department.—Major G. Hilde- brand, Executive Engineer, Bombay Division, has been transferred to Poona, to take charge of the office of Chief Engineer, Bombay Command, tem- porarily.

Major Porter, Executive Engineer, Bombay Dockyard Division, has been placed in charge of the office of Executive Engineer, Bombay Division, in addition to his own duties.

Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Wilson, offi- ciating Principal Medical Officer, Poona District, on being relieved by Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant- Colonel Atkins, Army Medical Staff, will proceed to Kurrachee to assume the medical charge of the Station Hospital.

Surgeon-Major J. Armstrong, on arrival from England, is appointed to the medical charge of the station hospital at Hyderabad, *vice* Surgeon-Major Corker, transferred to the home establishment.

The undermentioned Officers have been granted leave of absence :—Gloucestershire Regiment— Lieutenant Gardner, to England, for six months, on private affairs ; 2nd Yorkshire Light Infantry— Captain H. Wells-Cole to England, for six months, on private affairs.

FANCY DRESS BALL AT POONA.

The fancy dress ball came off, at Government House, to-night, when about three hundred and fifty guests were present.

GAZETTE OF INDIA NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 29.

The following Officers have been admitted to the Staff Corps :—E. Lang, A. Peek, L. Fagan, and A. Spence.

Risaldar-Major Ishri Singh has been granted the honorary rank of Captain.

Colonel F. Weldon has been admitted to Colo- nel's allowances.

Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Edward Durand, Resident at Nepaul, has been permitted to retire from the service.

Good service pensions have been granted to the following Officers :—Vice Colonel Little Colonel F. Lance ; vice General Sir D. Probyn Colonel R. Clifford ; vice Colonel Sir H. Collet Colonel H. Pratt.

Public Works Department—The following Officers receive promotion :—D. Powell, C. Crom- mellin, and N. Priestly.

Revenue Department.—Mr. J. Pigot, Assistant Inspector-General of Forests, has been granted forty- eight days' privilege leave.

Mr. J. Shaw has been appointed to officiate as Examiner of Accounts, Burma State Railway.

Mr. Dane has been placed on special duty in the Finance Department.

THE CALCUTTA FIRE BRIGADE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPT. 29.

As since the passing of the Fire Brigade Bill the Corporation have to pay thirty thousand rupees towards the maintenance of the Brigade it has been proposed to increase the rates by one-half per cent., thus raising rates, 1 to 20 per cent., on the annual valuation of the town.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

PORTSAID, SEPT. 28.

The Hall Line steamer Aston Hall, left here yester- day evening.

The M. M. Co.'s s.s. LaSeyne having left Kurrachee on Friday the 29th instant, at 7 p.m., is expected here on the forenoon of Sunday the 1st proximo.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON. SEPT. 28.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet.

Good Dhollera	3 15-16
The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady.	
2¾ per cent. Consols	97 7-8
3 per cent. Rentes	98
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	107
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	65 3-8.
Bar Silver	34 1/8

The Bank of England returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results :—Total bullion, £27,600,000, increase ; £200,000, public deposits, £ 4,300,000, increase ; £200,000, other deposits, £29,100,000, decrease ; £700,000, other securities, £24,200,000, increase ; £300,000, notes and gold, £18,100,000, increase ; £200,000. The Bank's reserve is 54 per cent., of the liabilities.

MILITARY NEWS.

Officers commanding Volunter Corps are requested to submit to the Assistant Adjutant-General before the 15 th proximo, any schemes or "Ideas" that they pro- pose for the next cold weather instruction on the above points.

THE following note appears in District Orders by Brigadier-General A. P. Palmer, C. B., Commanding the Allahabad District :—The General Officer Commanding has observed at the Annual Inspections of Volunteers that, while the necessary attention has been paid to Drill and Musketry, the true motto of Volunteers, "Defence, not defiance," has often been lost sight of, and he, therefore, desires to intimate that his reports after the next annual inspections will be considerably influenced by the attention that appears to have been given to paras. 352 to 354, Army Regulations, India, Volume IX, which are here republished for general guidance :—"352. Volunteers should be made tho- roughly conversant with the general features of ground and easily defensible positions in the vicinity of their headquarters, and receive such a special training in connection therewith as would enable them to inflict the greatest possible loss on an enemy with the least possible exposure to themselves. "353. A few resolute men, armed with breach-loading rifles, to the use of which they have been thoroughly trained, acting on ground with every feature of which they are well acquainted, should consider themselves capable of resisting an attack of a large undisciplined force. A systematic training of this description which might be leisurely effected, and in such a way as to amuse rather than harass or annoy mem- bers would soon inspire volunteers with the necessary confidence in themselves in the presence of superior numbers. "354. The best modes of con- structing barricades and other temporary obstructions, of holding, or if necessary, destroying birdges, of defending houses, approaches to stations and important lines of communication, should also be carefully incul- cated, great care being taken not to waste the time or energies of those under instruction in so doing."

A NEW Tale of a Tub is at the present moment exercising the minds of the worthy citizens of Havre, and seems likely, says the Paris corre- spondent of the *Daily Telegraph*, if the accounts which reach us are to be believed, to give some oc- cupation to the local law courts. Last month two Frenchmen—uncle and nephew—started on a trip to America, but as they did not derive much enjoy- ment from their wanderings on the other side of the Atlantic they soon decided on returning to their native land, and embarked in one of the steamers running between New York and the Norman port. Unfortunately they had hardly been a couple of days at sea when the old man died, and his discon- solate relative, unwilling that his remains should be consigned to the deep, came, according to the story which is now going the round at Havre, to an ar- rangement with the captain for the transport of the corpse to France. It was settled that the body should be placed in a cask of spirits—of the alcoho- lic description, of course—and as there was none in the ship large enough to contain the corpse, one was specially constructed by the carpenter for the pur- pose. All went well until Havre was reached, when the Customs officials had something to say on the subject. "What is in that cask ?" inquired a *douanier*. "What ?" answered the young man. "Why, it is my uncle !" "Your uncle in a cask !" exclaimed the official, much surprised. "Well, whether it is your uncle or your aunt you must pay for the liquid !" "All right ; how much ?" was the reply, which came so readily that the offi- cial imagined the whole thing was a grim joke. The measurement of the case was taken, the calculation made, and the money was promptly paid, the nephew departing the same evening for his native village with his cask, in which the remains of his deceased relative were still enclosed. Letters an- nouncing the death of the old man were sent out ; friends and neighbours were invited to the obsequies, and the uncle was buried with becoming solemnity. Scarcely, however, had the last rites been performed when a stranger called on the mourner, and after asking him some questions about the size of the cask, dropped a hint to the effect that too much had been paid to the Custom House for the spirit which it had contained, or had been presumed to contain as the space occupied by the body of the defunct uncle ought at least to have been deducted. Much impressed with these remarks the nephew put in a claim for the restoration of some of the money that he had paid, and as the officials have declined to re- fund a single centime it is affirmed that he has determined on bringing the affair before the local tribunals. The case, if it ever comes off, will cer- tainly be unique in its way, assuming, indeed, that everything passed as related by the chroniclers of current events in the Norman port.

MARRIAGEABLE GIRLS.

(FROM OUR LADY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, SEPT. 8.

"WHAT for a woman should she make herself a slave to John or Peter ?" This is how a well- known Swedish lady artist expressed herself in an interview on the subject of matrimony. To barter freedom for the sake of living a life of idleness, or for the pleasurable toil of material or social duties seemed to her not only a stupendous folly, but a wilful misuse of a clever woman's opportunities. She had gone out into the world and chalked her own career. And though hard enough the struggle was at times, she had been as successful as her fel- low-workers. She might have married too, if she had chosen ; settled down to domesticity, and brought up little flaxen-haired Northerners to suc- ceed her in the art world. But like many women now-a-days who have made their own way, she clung to her independence, and not only resigned herself to spinsterhood, but gloried in what might be call- ed "her infirmity," never sighing for the strong pro- tecting arm of man, nor for the well-filled quiver of motherhood.

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The artist in her protest against the slavery of marriage gave voice to the thoughts of many girls whom modern progress has emancipated ; setting them free to support themselves, and relieving them of the necessity of looking on marriage as the only means of escape from severe and unremitting pa- rental bondage. Matrimony as a career is, in fact, at a discount. It takes its place now, not in the forefront of the possibilities of a girl's future, but is ranked side by side with the other businesses of life to be chosen if the open- ing seems good and profitable, or to be discarded if there are better prospects of success and independence elsewhere. To be married is no longer the only respectable resource for women, besides religious spinsterhood. A clever girl has her choice at present of achieving her own in- dependence in one of the many professions or employments open to women; and like her brothers the bachelor girl may without the discredit at- tached to old-maidendom renounce matrimony for ever if she thinks fit.

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Naturally this opening up of all the trades and professions to women has considerably affected the matrimonial market. Not that the supply of mar- riageable girls is unequal to the demand. With a surplus of a million or so women in the kingdom, the matrimonially-inclined men of Great Britain and Ireland may still feel tolerably secure of being able to suit themselves in the matter of helpmates. It is in the quality rather than in the quan- tity of the wife-supply that there is a difference. And this change even is not yet apparent in all the classes. There is still nearly as good a stock as ever of eligible aristocratic maidens to choose from. The women's progress movement does not affect the ranks of the nobility in quite the same way as it does the daughters of com- moners. In their own right they have always had a certain measure of independence. Marriage at its best does not mean to them the same joyful emancipation from home thraldom, nor at its worst, does it mean the same unending care and drudgery as in the other grades of life.

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It is in the professional or middle class that there is a noticeable lack of postulants for matrimony. The fact of being able to set up a home for themselves, independent of parental inquisition, has altogether changed girls' ways. With quite as much relish for freedom as the average young man, the professional young woman revels in her newly-acquired bachelor freedom. She holds mild orgies of tea and but- tered muffins in her pleasant little chambers ; breaks out into the wild dissipation of late dinners, cham- pagne, and cigarettes at her little club ; goes, without the bother of changing her tailor-made gown for an evening frock, to the pit of the theatre with her girl- chum for a first night ; and on the whole if hard- worked—if even she has to rough it at times like her brothers—the bachelor-girl has all round so good a time that it would take a very winning tongue to woo her into matrimony.

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Marriage in fact does not offer sufficient compensa- tions to the professional woman to make her willing to sacrifice her prospects of success and independence to it. And she is far too wise in her generation to think that she can combine the business of baby- farming with her engrossing professional work. She has seen the experiment tried by women-journalists and women-artists and recognized its hopelessness. She knows that while the lady-journalist is abroad interviewing social lions the journalistic cubs are running about unlicked and untamed ; that while circulating—"pars" about the pretty costumes worn at smart functions by Countess Dash and Lady So- and-So that the neighbours are reviewing the dila- pidations in the journalistic household. She also knows that the works of the promising female R. A. are no longer hung on the line. The painting that before marriage was all-absorbing is neglected in the studio, and its bad placing in the Royal Academy though set down to the Hanging Committee's Anti-feminine prejudices is entirely due to the influence of a baby's voice and to the baby hands that skyed it.

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But though matrimony as a trade or profession is unpopular now with girls of a certain capacity for making their own way, there are always women and men for whom it has a charm. Neither do the marriage bonds always mean female slavery to John or Peter. There are women—little women especi- ally—who marry solely to tyrannize over a husband. He is caught—usually a great innocent young giant —by a pretty face and a wheedling tongue ; and from the first week of the honeymoon, his peace is gone if he does not give in to her in everything. Then, poor soul, how hard he earns his existence. She is frail ; and over-indulgence in tea and bon- bons has further wrecked her constitution ; so she is much given to attacks of *migraine* or neuralgia. And he has to wait on her hand and foot, to fetch and carry though her maid could attend on her just as well, for all the evidence of pleasure she shows in his society. It is his fate also to accompany her with a pug dog and a cushion on her slow constitu- tional walk, or when he longs to be out with a gun on the breezy hillside to be obliged to stay within call of stifling perfumed boudoir. And all the time he is rewarded by reproaches for his robust appearance, as if it were criminal for a man with an invalid wife not to look sickly.

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Another type of girl still in the marriage market is the gay young charmer who keeps five or six young men constantly dangling after her, giving one of them a smile ; another, her fan to hold ; a third, a promise of a tete-a-tete ; and so on, not caring particularly for any one of them. This artless creature finally marries the man who is most huffed with her for indiscriminate flirting ; the very one she should have carefully avoided and who should have shunned her, knowing his own jealousy. He does not love her specially, but he grudges to let any of the others have her. So they lead a cat-and-dog life until one fine day she elopes with a new admirer. A bad bargain. But the man is hardly the one to be pitied. When a young lady before marriage gives her admirers an exhaustive object lesson in the art of flirting, it does not need a very high standard of intelligence to infer that she will carry on the practice afterwards ; and it is simply audacious of one ordinary husband to undertake to supply her with as much adulation, love, fervid devotion, and complimentary speeches as she was accustomed to receive from all the sources at her disposal.

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The inexperienced bachelor is often taken in by another bad bargain in wives—the dressy girl whose mind is entirely occupied with clothes. Her vagaries are even more disastrous than the flirt's for they have less finality about them ; they lead in the direction of the bankruptcy, not the Divorce Court ; so that when the processes of law are over there is no parting of the ways. Uncongenial though each other's company may be, and the man or woman whose mind is fixed on clothes can be little better as a companion than a barber's dummy, they must jog on together to the end.

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Instead of which the unhappy man might have picked up one of those pretty little marriageable maidens that throng the matrimonial market. They have not, it is true, a penny to bless themselves with ; and in these days that is a vast consideration with bachelors. But they are always so sweet and fresh and smartly-dressed, not in frocks from Bond Street, the beauty of which is often marred by the heavy shadow of the bill that follows them. But in dainty pink and blue blouses made up of remnants bought at the sale of Whitelys. And hats trimmed as becomingly as if the hand of the French milli- ner, not the amateur of Bayswater or West Kensing- ton had fashioned them. But human nature is perverse. It is not such wives as these good girls who would spend their lives in the apotheosis of their husbands and devote their thoughts altogether to admirable domestic economies that men seek ; and so they miss the real matrimonial bargains.

AMONG the resources of civilisation not yet intro duced by France into Tunis is the speedy and uner- ring method of execution by the guillotine. In the Agency, criminals still undergo the capital punish- ment by hanging in a truly primitive, Oriental sort of way. At a recent execution in the city of Tunis itself the correspondent of a French paper was asto- nished to find the whole town turn out *on fête*, including the members of the foreign colonies and a large number of highly fashionably-dressed ladies. Europeans and Orientals in picturesque confusion lined the great square awaiting the event of the day pending which little girls gambolled round the scaf- fold, and the boys amused themselves by pulling the executioner's hair and running away. The scaf- fold consisted simply of two uprights, with a beam and a rope with a running noose, and a falling plank underneath. The condemned man was conducted by his relatives and guarded by soldiers. After the executioner had spent some five minutes adjusting the rope the criminal was allowed to drop, and the crowd rushed eagerly up to the gibbet to watch the dangling body until it ceased to move.

REVIEW.

"STRAY SPORT," by J. MORAY BROWN (WILLIAM BLACKWOOD and SONS, LONDON.) This vividly illus- trated book takes us through many happy hunting grounds at home and abroad, in the tropics as well as in the snows, through the wilds of the Highlands and the distant hills of the Punjab. Tiger-shooting, and snipe-shooting have equally filled the sporting days of the author, and lovingly and regretfully he dwells on the joys of the past. He frankly states that if you compare the sport attainable in both hemispheres that of the East "takes the cake." The Indian shikar, the sport it afforded, and the free camp life it entailed, make the author often turn aside in his pages from his life-like descriptions to heave sighs over the past :

"Ah me ! how it all comes back to one ! and what would I not give once more to revisit those jungle haunts ! Dear old jungles with your rocks, your trees, your waving *rumnah* grass, how full you seem to me even now of the happy memories of youth ! How haunted you are with the shades of tiger, panther, and boar, and how from your whispering leaves, yellow grass, and sun-baked soil come the voices of long ago !"

He brings graphically before us the camp-life of the hunter, as well as the glorious moment of the successful spear, or the laying low of the tiger. This is his description of a camp.

"Let us take a glance round, and note the accessories of camp-life. There are our horses, those you and I rode just now, together with those of our friends, picketed a short way off, with their attendant syces rubbing them down and grooming them, and, let us hope instituting a careful search for thorns ; for in our late gallop we have brushed through some thorny scrub- jungle. Beyond, near a couple of small hill-tents which serve as shelter to our servants, is a country cart piled up with straw and *bhoosa*, with its pair of attenuated bullocks, showing the eternal cud of reflection. Farther off some vicious looking camels are pursuing much the same occupation ; whilst looming dark in the shade towers the giant form of an elephant, for we have been fortunate to get the loan of one. Very useful will the huge pachyderm be to us in the case of following up a wounded tiger. Servants are busy moving about on their masters' errands, guns and rifles are leaning against the tent-walls, whilst some brass basins on their tripod-stands seem to act as sentinels over them. A table with a snowy cloth and some comfortable cane lounging-chairs give an air of comfort to the scene ; whilst not far off, a pile of logs, destined to form our post-prandial fire attest the fact that the nights are chilly. Out in the open farther away there is a little group gathered. They are the village *chumars* busy skinning a tiger our friends have shot. By to-morrow noon there will be naught remaining of that lithe and muscular body, for the jackals at night, and the vultures by day will pick the skeleton perfectly clean. Near the servants' tents the carcases of our two boars, a black buck, and a couple of chital, or spotted deer, are dependent by their heels from a branch, whilst florikin, hares, partridge, quail, and peafowl also form items of our larder, and will all contribute their quota towards that best of all dishes—a real "hunter's stew." And now night approaches, not with the gradually less- ening footsteps of an English evening and its delicious glooming that speaks a lingering farewell, but sud- denly and with a bound, for there is no twilight in the East. A short half-hour, and night is an accom- plished fact. The fox-bats have unhung themselves from the topmost branches of the banyan tree, and are gliding through the air like dim shadowy ghosts; the camp fires burn up brightly, shedding a ruddy glow on the dusky forms of our followers ; the night-jars give forth their curious cry ; and ere another two or three hours are past, the camp will be hushed in the silence of sleep."

But the book is not all repose and contemplation. The author hunts and spears a 34-incher after a glorious gallop and many a charge. He gets his tigers too, with exciting moments thrown in ; Mr. J. Moray Brown and his friend having wound- ed and tracked a tiger find he will not be dislodged by volleys of stones from his refuge below a sloping river-bank. They have a happy thought.

"Let us try one of those fire-works that we brought with us. As the missile goes hissing and splut- tering into the covert, it produces our friend at once, and out he comes with a roar, full of spite, hatred, and malice. He means coming on this time, for the pain of his wounds and the heat are telling on him, and he wont stand any more bullying. Is he not a grand sight as he charges forward, with his whiskers standing out and every hair on end, making him look even more gigantic than he is, whilst he gives vent to those terror-striking roars ? But we are in an almost impreg- nable position, and four shots ring out in quick suc- cession. As we turn for our second guns and the smoke clears away, we see our foe kicking convulsively on the sand, biting his forepaw with savage and impotent rage. Quick now let us give him a couple more shots. There, that has finished him ; for, see his limbs relax, his head droops, the blood trickles slowly out on to the thirsty soil, and—you have killed your first tiger. Hurrying down, we pelt the carcase with a few stones to make quite sure life is extinct ; the fact having been as- certained, we run the tape over our prize. Nine feet six inches is the record ; and so, *more Britannico* we shake each other by the hand and offer mutual con- gratulations on having had such a good scuffle."

We can see in all the pages what keen delight the sportsman took in his shikaring expeditions. The second volume takes us through moss and fell, moor and glen, to the Bents o' Buchan, shooting all sorts of game, making good bags, and having truly delight- ful if laborious days. Fishing is not neglected, salmon and trout afford much sport and fill many pleasant pages of this interesting book. It is ad- mirably illustrated, the clever pencils of the differ- ent artists have caught the spirit of the various incidents recorded by the author to whom we are indebted for many a pleasant hour's reading.

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Assam, Captain T. Creery will sail to-day for London, Brindisi, and Aden with the English mails and the following passengers :—

FOR LONDON.

Mr L Gisborne Smith	Mr West
Mr E Mitter	Mr E Barlow
Mr A B Drummond	Miss Cooper
Mrs Oizard.	

FOR BRINDISI.

Mr J Martin	Mr W H Lanegrove
Mr J Meredith	Surg-Capt Green
Mr A Burroughs Shanger	Mr W Garlick
Mrs Dobbs	Mr A G Christiansen
Miss Bernard	Mr J H W Arathoon

FOR ADEN.—Mr. Ali Habib Effendi.

The following passages have been engaged :—

Per s.s. Peshawar, Captain J F. Jephson, 7th Oct. 1893. For London—Mr Tekooram and Son ; Mr and Mrs Livermore and child ; Major and Mrs Dewpaster and 2 children ; Dr Costello and child ; Mr D J C Smith ; Mr and Mrs E H Hart, child and infant ; Captain and Mrs F R A Chapman; Mrs Cottrell ; Mrs Dyer ; Mr H C Maynard ; Mr R S Dass ; Baboo Tekooram and wife ; Mr W R H Dass ; Mr S Lane ; Miss Kemble ; Mr G Millais ; Miss M Richards ; Mr Barry ; Miss Davies ; Col W Trogear ; Capt and Mrs Sutton Jones and child ; Mr and Mrs and Miss Jenkins ; Miss Isabella Morris, Capt and Mrs Hamilton and infant, For Brindisi—Mr and Mrs Spalding ; Mr M Lall and friend ; Surg-Lt-Colonel Waters.

Per s.s. Siam, Captain W H Weighell, 21st Oct. 1893. For London—Mr O'Callaghan ; Mr Henderson ; Mrs Walker; Miss Welker ; and Miss Crittall. For Brindisi—Mr W R Johnson ; Lieut A Stanley Clark ; and Captain Beth.

CONCERT AT THE TIVOLI THEATRE.

IN aid of the European and Eurasian Poor Fund, a very enjoyable concert was given by local ama- teurs at the new Tivoli Theatre last night. The "Snowflake Minstrels" introduced their latest comic songs, sketches, and jokes, furnishing a fund of amusement, which was apparently inexhaustible. The string band of the Marine Battalion had been kindly lent by Colonel Forjett and played during the performance under the direction of Mr. Scott. The efforts of the amateurs were stimulated by the will to contribute towards a very deserving fund, which, it is trusted, will have benefitted to an appreciable extent. At any rate they are entitled to public thanks for their exertions to assist a deserving charity : and in justice to them, it must be remarked that those exertions met with all the success which could reasonably have been antici- pated under the circumstances.

IN a recent issue, writes the *Pioneer*, we referred to the proposal now before the Government of India to make yet another change in the system under which British Troops are paid in this country, and expressed a strong opinion upon the proposed innovations, which could only tend to harass corps and make the duties of payment still more difficult than they have become under the recently intro- duced system. In this connection it is well to observe what is being done at home to meet the difficulties there encountered. As recently as the 19th July a Royal Warrant provided for the formation of an "Army Pay Corps" for the purpose of furnishing clerks to the pay offices of the army thus further emphasising the obvious fact that trained men are needed for special duties. This is a reform that has long been desired by those who hold that the responsible duties of the pay Office of a corps cannot be handed over to untrained and ill-paid soldiers ; and although it may not be possible to form an Army Pay Corps on English lines yet a partial reversion to the old system, where trained subordinates were in actual charge of the pay duties, seems imperative if any kind of efficiency is to be secured. To this end the non-commissioned officers entrusted with these duties should be given rank and pay as formerly, to ensure their remaining at their posts instead of looking elsewhere for promotion. This is the reform now needed, and with a strong *subordinate* staff the present system will work well enough, though it cannot be compared with the old system, where a regiment had both a trained Paymaster and a trained staff. On the other hand the system that has been newly suggest- ed—which would de summarily rejected by any one with real practical experience of the conduct of pay duties at Home and in India and the different conditions under which both are worked—seems to have been put forward to provide a few comfortable berths on Rs. 1,200 a month, with charge allowance in addition, for some hungry souls of the Army Pay Department ; but this form of relief could never be seriously entertained by the Government of India, as it is wholly uncalled for and does not meet the needs of the case.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

As Rear-Admiral Kennedy, the present Naval Commander-in-Chief of the East Indies Station, took over his duties from Admiral Robinson in January 1892, his term of office will not expire till January 1895, unless he particularly wishes to hand over his duties when the Boadicea's present com- mission closes.

THE twin screw Cruiser Marathon (Captain G. W. Hill), completes her term of service this month on the East Indies Station. She is to be re-commis- sioned for a further term of service in the East.

THE Amir intends, it is said, to start two rifle factories, one at Laghman and the other at jellalabad, were native *mistries* who have learnt their work from Mr. Pyne will be in charge. Iron is being collected there, and the works will, it is believed, shortly be started.

THIS year the Quetta Horse show is likely to be a great success. About 500 good horses from Kan- dahar, Kabul and Herat have come in. A leading horse merchant of Lahore has recently purchased 200 horses at Pishin, and is taking them to the Punjab. Captain Cooper has also come to Belu- chistan to purchase horses for the Imperial Service troops in India.

AFFAIRS is Hyderabad are going much in the way we predicted they would writes the *Civil and Military Gazette* when Mr. Plowden left Kashmir for Hyderabad. His tenure of office as Resident in Kashmir had been conspicuous for the intrigues and counter-intrigues which resulted in kaleidoscopic shiftings of the Ministers of the State. The same thing is now in process at Hyderabad. Whether Mr. Plowden meddles and muddles matters himself or merely allows others to do so, the result is the same, and his stay at Hyderabad is not likely to be lengthy or uneventful, we should say, to judge by our telegram to-day ; for it would appear that hostility towards the Resident is a short cut to State favour.

THE belief among the Afghans at Jellalabad appears to be that His Highness will very cordially receive the Mission, but that the Mission will not succeed in attaining any such objects as sanction to construct railways or telegraphs or cantonments in Afghanistan, as the Amir's view is that if the Go- vernment of India desire to safeguard the frontier, all they have to do is to supply him freely with money, and he will be responsible for the defeat and repulse af any enemy of the Government of India from that side.

THE hearing of the case of assault with intent to commit highway robbery on three officers of Lower Topa by Pathan coolies, opened on the 23rd instant, at Lahore. After the depositions of the officers had been recorded the case was again postponed for the evidence of Surgeon-Captain Young, Civil Surgeon, Murree, who treated one cooly who was said to have been wounded by the officers. Mr. B. W. Padmen, Barrister-at-Law, appeared for the defendants, and Mr. E. P. Pengree, Barrister-at-Law, for the officers. Surgeon-Captain Jennings, Medical Officer, Lower Topa, deposed that on the 12th instant he, with Captain Alexander and Lieutenant Benwall, was coming back from a walk by the Kashmir Road, and when they arrived near the bridge they saw a fire burning inside a tent pitched below it. They wished to obtain a light, as the night was dark, from the men living in the tent, and although they called them several times the coolies would not pay any attention. They then threw stones at the tent, and immediately fifteen or twenty coolies came out of the tent, attacked Captain Alexander, and struck him with a lathi. Surgeon-Captain Jennings, who also received some blows, then left the place and reported to Sergeant-Major Howell that some natives were assaulting Captain Alexander, and the men were ordered out to rescue him. As soon as the troops approached near them, the coolies decamped, but some men were arrested afterwards by the police and five men on the next morning. Captain Alex- ander deposed that when the coolies decamped on the arrival of the troops he found that his watch and chain had been taken away. The chain and watch were reported by the police, to have been found in the pugree of one of the coolies arrested. The man who struck Captain Alexander on the chest, and felled him to the ground, was identified in Court. The accused were eventually acquitted. Two of them, however, will be re-arraigned on the 28th instant, charged with rioting.

THE *Spectator*, referring to the latest despatches as to the trouble in Samoa, asks : "Way cannot the triangular squabble be settled by making Mr. Stevenson King of Samoa, with power to draw up, and add to his own Constitution ? Mr. Steven- son is full of sympathy for all things American, and has an American wife, so that there need be no difficulty on that score. Germans would, no doubt, have very little 'show' under this arrangement ; and they must therefore, we suppose, be found territorial compensation elsewhere." The *Spectator*'s idea of making Mr. Stevenson king is not new. It was suggested some eighteen months ago. A worse expedient might be adopted. Samoa has given the noveliest unwonted physical health, and perhaps he might find it possible to show his appre- ciation by giving Samoa unwonted political peace and sanity.

THE wild cattle of Rajputana are reported to have been making their usual troublesome depredations upon the crops, especially in the State of Bhurtpur. Here measures to circumvent them have been taken by the Maharaja, who has had an enclosure con- structed capable of holding 2,000 head. The en- closure is surrounded by a ditch and a, wire fence and a palisade of trees and branches so that it is practically impossible for the animals to escape. It is well wooded and has a tank of its own ; and provision has been made both of men to look after the cattle and of fodder for them when the grazing fails. The end in view is not only to rid the State of a troublesome pest, but to utilize the cattle, training the young ones and selling them and also using their milk. The animals seem to be tempted to their capture by the food provided, as the largest number come in when the crops are down and grass is scarce. Already there are five hundred in the enclosure. They are reported to have become wonderfully tame and to allow themselves to be handled by the men in charge, while some have begun to contribute their quota to the service of the State. The experiment is said to have worked well as a whole, though it is cumbrous and expensive compared with the simpler plan of letting the Natives catch and tame the cattle for themselves. To this, however, the Maharaja objects upon some- what obscure religious grounds.

As was to have been expected, in view of the conditions under which railways grew up, both in Europe and in India observes a contemporary there have been several failures of old girder bridges during the past few years. Nothing like as many as have occurred in America, but still quite enough to convince experts that practical action must be taken in the matter of strengthening such structures for the heavier loads they are now-a-days called upon to sustain. Where a few years ago a 40 or 50 ton engine and tender might have stood upon a bridge as its heaviest possible load, a weight of 90 to 100 tons may now come upon the same structure any day. The boys and girls in fact have grown to be men and women, and the same nursery chairs, go-carts, and swings can no longer be trusted to sustain them without serious danger of failure. Here the function of Government comes in, in one of its most important relations with the travelling public. As in England railway structures are periodically inspected by the Board of Trade Inspectors, so here the like duties are performed by the several "Consulting Engineers." When the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway was built, in the sixties, the enormous breadth of water- way which it was obliged to cross, was bridged by a certain type of girder of a uniform span of 62 feet, which was sent out from England in small pieces, specially designed for cart and boat transport. This material, together with the screw piles on which it was extremely easily put together, and served its purpose sufficiently well for several years, so long as rolling-stock was light. For some years past, however, it has been showing signs of fatigue and failure under heavier loads and more numerous and faster trains. An elaborate examination was made of a large number of these girders by a member of the Consulting Engineer's Department, two or three years ago, and since that time the Company's Engineers, both in India and England, have been trying to hit upon some effective means of patching up and strengthening the existing girders, of which there are about 700 spans. After mature consideration these patchwork schemes have now been rejected by the Government as expensive in themselves, of doubt- ful efficiency, and only deferring for a few years longer the inevitable replacement of the patched spans by new and stronger girders. The Company have therefore, been ordered by Government to renew all the 700 spans, substituting modern girders in place of them, during the next three or four years. In this the Consulting Engeer's De- parment may be certain of the concurrence of Engineers in general, and of the approval of the travelling public in whose interests the order has been passed.

WHAT may possibly prove to be an important find of coal, is reported by the Director of the Geological Survey from the neighbourhood of Abot- tabad. The seam is situated on the steep slope of a somewhat inaccessible ridge at an elevation of between two and three thousand feet above the Dore river. It is said to range from ten to seventeen feet in thickness, and Dr. King writes "The coal is much like that in Hewson's locality, to the north- east of Abbottabad, *i.e.*, much crushed up and mashed by being cut through and through by shear planes." A large sample has been assayed in the Calcutta laboratory, but the percentage of ash proves to be very large. Upon the whole, Dr. King concludes that it is only likely to be useful for brick and lime burning, but in view of its close proximity to Abbotabad the seam would seem to be worth careful exploration.

BESIDES M. Chauvin, there was another hair- dressers' candidate at the French general election —a M. Charlet. But he did not go to the poll, for one day he disappeared, leaving behind him much heartburning and many unpaid bills. The reason of his flight was explained to the Assize Court by the lady to whom he had been engaged. The lady was divorced, and came to live with M. Charlet and his mother, at their shop, which bore the sign of "Le Genie Britannique." After a while they became engaged, and she handed him a packet of securities worth about 600*l*. At various times she tried to get them back, but always failed. Finally finding that they were not likely to agree she broke off the engagement and told him she would set the law in motion if he did not return the papers. Thereupon he took flight. M. Charlet has been condemned in his absence to two years' imprisonment, and a fine of five hundred francs.

MAJOR L. EDYE'S Historical Records of the Royal Marines, of which a first volume is just issued to subscribers and the public by Messrs. Harrison and Sons, of Pall Mall, renders a tardy but substantial service to this important branch of her Majesty's forces. The story opens in 1664, on the 28th of October, in which year, at a Court held at Whitehall King Charles II. affixed his seal to the Order in Council which gave birth to the Duke of York and Albany's "Maritime Regiment of Foot." So numerous are the historical facts and incidents pertaining to the subject, that a solid volume of nearly 700 pages suffices only to bring the narrative down to the eve of the succession of Queen Anne ; the second volume will, it is hoped, continue the story down to 1755.

SHOOTING over pointers and setters is, in the opinion of "The County Gentleman," likely this season to be even less resorted to than usual in the comparatively few districts where it is still practised. Driving, it is thought, will become general early in the season, owing to the wildness of the birds. The harvest has been a very early one, but this fact is more than counter-balanced by the scantiness of the cover provided by the turnips and other roots. "That the gunners will get good sport this year in one way or another, there seems (says this authority) little reason to doubt. Here and there, it is true, 'gapes' have made sad havoc of the coveys, and in some districts, especially in the north, many birds were destroyed by hailstorms. But as a rule the coveys are large and the birds are strong, coveys of from fifteen to eighteen being frequently met with in many parts of Yorkshire."

"No scandal about Queen Elizabeth, I hope," was the motto from "The Critic" affixed by Sir Walter Scott to Kenilworth ; and Mr. Andrew Lang, in his introductory essay to this romance in Mr. Nimmo's beautiful "Border Edition," hastens to disclaim the belief that Elizabeth was "art and part" in Amy Robsart's murder, "if murdered Amy was." But Mr. Lang continues thus—"She (Eliza- beth) merely flirted and passed long days with a married man, whose wife died in singular circum- stances ; she merely continued to bestow her favour on him, whom Mr. Froude calls 'the most worthless' of her subjects. That is probably the extent of Elizabeth's levity. Scott might have indicated this distinctly, he might have pressed the charge, and in so doing would only have taken a late re- venge for Mary Stuart. But his nature was far too noble ; he could not believe in the aspersions on Elizabeth ; nay, he goes out of his way in her favour so far as to make her ignorant of Leicester's marriage and of Amy's existence. Of both Eliza- beth, of course, was well aware."

Is it true that there is no demand among English novel readers for delicacy and subtlety ? "An In- experienced Author," who puts this question in the columns of the official organ of "The Author's Society," tells a sad story about a Study of which he wrote some two years ago. The pub- lishers assured him that they thought it "extremely clever," but publishing it was quite another matter. "Had they been in Paris they would have been only too delighted to bring it out," but it "wouldn't do for England." "It hadn't swing enough ; it was with- out the elements of popularity." Thereupon "The Authors'" correspondent, not discouraged, entirely re-wrote his "Study," trying to work it up ("he daren't say down") to the English taste, and once more he submitted it to the English publishers. But again the firm begged to be excused. That the writer "had improved his story by making it less diffuse and giving it more plot" they admitted ; but it was still "much too delicate and much too subtle for English tastes." If this be so, asks the "Inex- perienced Author," in a rather helpless fashion, how and what must I write in future ? If it be not so what shall I do with my MS.?

SOUTHOVER HALL, the Sussex home of Mr. Mariano de Murrieta, which was withdrawn at auction in London a few months ago, has, we hear, been pri- vately disposed of. The estate comprises about 641 acres, and lies in the beautiful district between Tun- bridge Wells and Hastings. The mansion itself is protected by long stone terraces, which lead to some of the most beautiful pleasure grounds in the whole county. It may be remembered that some time ago the pictures and works of art belonging to the estate were put up to auction. In addition to South- over, the late Sir Thomas Gabriel's mansion at Wimbledon has been sold privately, as has also Bur- cot House, Oxfordshire, with its magnificent tennis- court, on which Mr. Spencer Balfour is said to have expended 2,000*l*.

FORTY Northamptonshire representative men in all are sketched in pen and ink in "Our County," a handsome volume, by Mr. W. Ryland D. Adkins, with illustrations by Mr. Shoosmith (Elliot Stock). Conspicuous among these Northamptonshire worthies is Lord Spencer, who is here sketched as he presents himself to the minds of his Northamptonshire neighbours. In a county devoted to hunting, he is, we are told, the keenest sportsman of all ; in a district dependent upon agriculture, he is not only a great landlord, but a careful and independent watcher of the agricultural world ; in a community of business men he is the most assiduous of workers. "The same careful discharge of duty (continues this writer) has marked his tenure of the Lord-Lieuten- ancy. To bring gradually and wisely into the ranks of the magistracy the leaders of other sections of the public than the landed gentry is a reform which Lord Spencer has quietly effected in the teeth of much opposition, yet with no undue haste ; and the general impression that he insists on new magis- trates pledging themselves to attend to their duties, has greatly strengthened the regard felt for him by all who value a wise administration of justice."

"THE Camera and the Pulpit" was the theme of the Rev. A. W. Patten's paper read before the Pho- tographic Congress in Chicago. Mr. Patten has faith in sermons illustrated by photographic slides ; he knows of a pastor in England who claims that by the use of one of his illustrated sermons alone, delivered at various places, more than three hundred persons have been roused to lead a better life. In his own country, the United States, he added, some churches are now provided with apparatus for this purpose. One church recently built in Chicago has a laboratory for the manufacture of the gases, and the pastor has great success in presenting the truth thus illustrated to the people. Another church, in Minneapolis, is provided with a screen, stereopti- con, &c., all at the control of the pastor by means of electric communications. If he desires while preach- ing, to illustrate his subject, he can, by pressing certain buttons, unroll the screen, turn out the lights, and signal the operator for the picture.

"'TIS with our judgments as our watches," says Pope, "none go just alike, yet each believes his own." A witness called on behalf of a Liverpool publican, summoned for keeping his house open for a quarter of an hour beyond the legal limit, has a valuable gold lever watch, and, as the poet says, he "believes his own." This witness happened to be on the premises when the police sergeant entered, whereupon, as he stated, he took out his watch and found it had "only just gone eleven." It was, he added, "an excellent time-keeper." This remark appears to have piqued the curiosity of Mr. King- horn, the magistrate, who, addressing the witness, asked "What time do you make it now ?" "Twenty- seven minutes past twelve, your worship," was the answer ; but unfortunately the dial of the Court stood just then at five minutes to one, and Mr. Kinghorn preferred to "believe his own." Not so, however, the defendant's witness this time, for he is reported to have "gasped out" with some consterna- tion, the words "Oh, it's stopped ; I forgot to wind it."

A GRAVE miscarriage of justice has come to light in France. Sixteen years ago two brothers who lived together near St. Denis died suddenly, and it was found that they had been poisoned. Suspicion fell on the wife of one of them, who was a woman of no good character, and it was rumoured that she had quarrelled with her brother-in-law because he had informed her husband of her infidelity. She was consequently condemned to death ; but the sentence was commuted to one of penal servitude for life. Recently another sudden death took place in the same house. The symptoms of poisoning were precisely similar to those found in the case of the two brothers. A careful examination showed that this last death was due to poisonous exhalations from a badly constructed limekiln in a neighbouring yard. Then the authorities remembered the woman, who had been in prison since 1877, and she has now been released.

"A TERRIBLE tragedy has taken place at Salonica, but it is impossible to obtain any certain inform- ation about it, as no one can venture to make inquiry among the officials. A litile time back the sea threw up on the beach near the town a nmber of sacks containing headless and mutilated bodies of human beings. My informant, the *Daily News'* correspondent says, counted fifteen of them. There was nothing to show who they were or where they came from, but the gegeral belief is that they were the bodies of unfortunate political prisoners thrown overboard from some Turkish steamer or transport. There is a great sensation over the matter.

THE ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF BOMBAY.

THE ordinary monthly meeting of the Anthropolo- gical Society was held at the rooms of the Society, 6, Apollo Street, on Wednesday the 27th instant, when Mr. Jivanji Jamsetji Modi, Vice-President, took the chair. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed.

The election of the following new members was announced :—Colonel W. A. Salmon, Political Super- intendent, Pahlanpur ; Mr. John Marshall, Secretary, Chamber of Commerce, Bombay ; Mr. James Begbie, Bank of Bombay, Bombay ; Second-Lieutenant A. Waler, Marine Battalion, Bombay ; Major W. B. Ferris, Bombay Staff Corps, Assistant Agent to the Governor-General, Amreli ; and Khan Bahadur Nawab Saiyad Nuruddin, Bombay C.S., and Nawab of Nasik, Acting District and Sessions Judge, Belgaum. The following presents were announced and thanks voted to the donors :—To the Library—From the Anthropological Society of Great Britain and Ireland, Journal Vol. XXIII, No. 1 ; From Berlin—Zeitschrift Fur Ethnology for January, 1893, Heft III and IV. From Zurich, Vierteljahrschrift der Naturforschenden, Gesellschaft in Zurich.

The following paper on some rude stone impliments from Back Bay, Middle Colaba, Bombay, was then read by Mr. Fred Swynnerton, Bombay :—

"Before describing the flints, I will take the liberty of giving a brief glance at some "finds" made in Euro- pe, which appear to have occurred under somewhat similar conditions. They are the well-known Danish Kjokkenmiddings or kitchen middings, or as they are sometimes called the "refuse heaps" found along the coast of Denmark, and which contain vast quantities of sea shells, bones of nonextinct animals and work- ed flints and flakes. Associated with these are the "Coast-finds of the same country in which the remains are found scattered over the shore itself. When this is the case, the bones, &c., are found to be much in- jured by the action of the sea. There appears to be some doubt among archæologists as to whether the remains belonging to the "Coastfinds" were originally deposited on the shore as we now see it—or whether the sea has encroached on the land and so swept the contents of some refuse heaps on to the shore where they are now found. Sir J. Lubbock writes of one place at Bilidt on the Isefjord, and to use his own words "this is one of the places at which it would seem that the inhabtants cooked their dinners actually on the shore itself, so that the shells and "bones" (and he might have added flints) are much mixed up with sand and gravel. This describes exactly the state of things on the shore of Back Bay, if we substitute flints, for 'shells and bones ;' but it may be that these flints will present an interesting study, not to be explained by 'finds' made elsewhere. I must thank my friend Dr. Gerson DaCunha for being enabled to inspect the "flakes" found by Mr. Sinclair, which are at present in this Society's collection. These specimens, I find, are all of agate or other pebbles, and I was surprised at their small size. The flints from Sukkur, in Sind, also in the Society's collection are in general character and composition (allowing for the waterworn state of mine) very like some of those I have found. There are no *implements* properly so called in either of these collec- tions, all being simple flakes and cores, undoubtedly very ancient. The worked stones found at Back Bay are plentifully scattered along the shore for a quarter of a mile or so, and all that portion of the shore where they occure is at present under water at high tide, with the exception of one or two banks only covered by extraordinary tides. On those banks some of the best of my flints were found. The shore is principally limestone cropping up here and there through tracts of sand and gravel ; the latter appearing to have been at one time covered with mud, indurated lumps of which are still visible in places. The stone, of which the flakes and implements are composed, is in many cases a kind of very tenacious and close-grained white or yellowish quartz. Lumps of it in its natural state may be picked up anywhere on the shore. It flakes off more readily than flint, though not quite so sharp when freshly broken. Besides quartz, there appears to have been used black and white flint, agate, and basalt, in fact any stone with a good cleavage seems to have been used, though general- ly quartz and flint. The delicate, sharp-pointed and keen-edged flakes found in such enormous numbers where flakes occupy their original bed, have not been found here—and this I consider is accounted for by the action of the sea on such frail objects. But that long, narrow and delicately made flakes were used is proved by the fractures on one or two nuclie I have picked up. I have found only a few very small flakes, but fragments are numerous. The larger worked stones are comparatively common. The imple- ments I have found may be divided into the fol- lowing recognized types:—"Flakes" (probably in- tended for cutting purposes.) Flake "scrapers" (or flakes which bear traces of having been used for scraping wood or bone) ; "used up flakes" "Awls or borers" ; "Skin scrapers" ; hatchets and hammers (very rude). There are beside these, several flakes which when fresh and sharp may have served as spear-heads. Three of these have notches chipped out of one side near the base, and in this, resemble several broken flints which appear to have been rudely chipped on each side of the base. Many of the worked stones are not only of the rudest charac- ter, but are extremely worn away by the continual action of the sea. In some cases the evidence of their having been used as implements is very slight, being merely the small chips along the edges caused by friction against wood or bone. There is also to be taken into consideration the accidental chippings caused by the sea rolling them about; but even with all this, the general character of the flints which I exhibit is unmistakable, especially in those cases where hollows have been worn in the stone by the continual use of one particular part. I may here add that to detach even a small chip from flint, unless broken in the proper direction, is no very easy matter, even with an iron hammer. So I venture to asert that little of the chipping can be atributed to the work of the sea. The evidence of their antiquity is also present. Many of them bear the polish that age gives to fractured flint, newly broken flint being dull and lustreless. They bear also the characteristic stains produced by the colour of surrounding earth in which they have long lain. "In ochreous sands, especially if argillaceous, they are stained yellow, while in ferruginous sands and clays they assume a brown colour" [Lubbock]. Many are in a very decomposed state, their surface being quite porous, so much so that ink or other moisture is immediately absorbed if applied when the flint is dry. This surface decomposition is very character- istic of the implements found in the "Drift" in Europe and gives evidence of high antiquity. The "Skin Scrapers" are here represented by one specimen, and it is a good type of the ruder sort found in Europe, especially of the "Spoon-shaped" variety, that is being rounded at one end with a sort of handle, all formed of a single piece of stone. One figured on page 92 of Lubbocks "Prehistoric Times" is very like the one I exhibit—and I may add that I found one almost identical in shape to this, in some Quarter- nary gravel near Rome, along with fossil teeth, and tusks of elephants, &c., though it was not so de- composed as this specimen. The "awls" or "borers" are represented by eight specimens. These imple- ments, used no doubt for boring holes in wood, bone, or hide, or also of the rudest type, with the exception of one, which is chipped with considerable care to a sufficiently shard point. Lubbock describes these implements as "rude pieces of flint, or flakes worked up at one place by a number of small chips to a point." "Though not very sharp they are pretty strong." There is another class of im- plements represented here by one specimen which I must notice. They have been found in considerable quantities in the refuse heaps and "Coast-finds" of Denmark, and have given rise to some controversy as to their real nature. Some maintain that they are axes of a rude form, while others among whom is Professor Steenstrup, think they are far too blunt to have ever served as axes, and believe they were used as sinkers for fishing lines, because the Esquimaux use worked stones some what similar in form for that purpose at the pre- sent day. The flint No. 2 in my collection appears to be an example of these implements, but I will not be posi- tive. They are described as "generally rudely trian- gular, with the cutting edge at the broader end, and very from 2¼ to 5¼ inches in length, with a bredth of 1½ to 2¼ inches. They are never ground, and the cutting edge though not sharp is very strong, as it is formed by a plane meeting the flat side at a very obtuse angle" (Lubbock). I have seen specimens of these implements in Europe, and the one I exhibit, so far as I remember, gives their general type, and with all humility I suggest that they might have served, very well if fixed in handles, for breaking shells off the rocks or for raking in sand or gravel for sea shells. Two stone objects I have found are very unusual if not unique in form. The larger of the two has a square end, and is flat on one side and rudely bevelled on the other. The square end appears to me to bear marks of having been struck against some hard sub- stance—it has a bruised look in fact. The other end is smaller and has apparently a groove worked around it about ½ an inch from the tip. Part of the tip has been broken off from the groove upwards. The groove may have served for fastening the stone to a handle, when it might have been used as a hammer (for breaking off "flakes" or shells) or as a club. The smaller specimen is more doubtful as it is so water-worn, but it also has a groove apparently worked right round, and altogether it looks very like a small tomahawkhead, the square or cutting end is certainly strangely symmetrical if accidental. One or two of the larger flints exhibited may have been implements, and one appears to have its square end worn away quite flat. While another has notches chipped out on both edges, and the part which might have served as the point appears to have been fractured. To estimate the comparative age of the flints might seem rediculous, and the question is rendered more difficult by a fossil tooth I found close to one of the more perfect flakes. This is, I believe, the first fossil belonging to a manual found at Bombay, and it is, therefore, unique. I have not yet ascertained to what kind of animal the tooth belonged, but it bears on it evident marks of having lain in mud for some time, and possibly may have come out of the indurated mud I have before mentioned as occuring here and there on the shore. The tooth is undoubtedly stone, and the mud on it is also fossilized. One of the flints has also some semi-fossilized mud upon it, and might have come out of the same mud as the tooth. It would be interesting to know whether the worked stones have been chipped on the shore when the latter was pretty much as we now see it, or whether they have lain in the alluvial matter forming part of the shore and have only com- paratively recently been washed out by the sea. Do the flints belonging to the same period as the fossil tooth ? and have they come out of the same stratum ? The tooth I may say was found on one of the higher portions of the shore about half way between high and low water where flints are numerous. In conclusion, I wish to point out that the old dis- coloured water-worn flint which has re-chipped would seem to indicate a great lapse of time between the making of the old and newer specimens, even if we allow that some have been more protected than others by being buried in the earth. From this little circumstance I feel convinced that the same spot of

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land had been frequented by the flint chippers for a considerable period. Attentive examination will show that these flints have been intentionally chipped and are not merely accidental—for to form a straight edge (such as we see in the sewer chipping) a dozen blows at least, must be cleverly and deliberately dealt. I wish also to suggest that these flints might be classed with those of the "Coast-finds" in Denmark whatever their age may prove to be, (though some are almost as discoloured as those from the "Drift" in Europe) and share with the Danish specimens the doubt as to whether they were chipped on the shore, or whether the sea has encroached on the land since their manufacture.

A vote of thanks to the author for his very interesting paper and the customary compliment to the chair concluded the business of the meeting.

BOMBAY SEASON REPORTS.

THE following Season Reports for the week ending 28th September were published for general information :—

Karachi.—River at Kotri on 25th, 14 feet 5 inches against 13 feet 7 inches on same date last year. Kharif crops flourishing. Barani crops suffering from want of water. Preparations for rabi crops in progress. Agricultural stock in fair condition.

Shikarpur.—River 11 feet 2 inches against 8 feet 9 inches on same date last year. Reaping of early crops commenced in two talukas. Backward crops benefited owing to rising of river. Rainfall in eight talukas, average 18 cents. Rabi operations in seven talukas; condition of cattle good. Fodder sufficient.

Hyderabad.—Rain in five talukas, maximum 1 inch 46 cents. Kharit prospects now fair. Cattle in good condition, except in one taluka.

Upper Sind Frontier.—Rain in Kashmer 10 cents, but too late to benefit kharif crops already withered; slight showers in Jacobabad.

Thar and Parkar.—Rain throughout the district between 13th and 18th, maximum fall at Nagar Patkar aggregated 11 inches 87 cents. Crops in desert tracts greatly benefited.

Ahmedabad.—(For week ending 23rd September 1893).—Rain for week maximum at Dhandhuka inches 15 cents, minimum at Gogha ·07 inch; for season maximum at Modasa 58 inches 64 cents, minimum at Dhandhuka 21 inches 5 cents; total rainfall at Ahmedabad city 41 inches 27 cents; rain deficient in Dhandhuka taluka. Standing crops good. Fodder supply sufficient. Agricultural stock in good condition.

Panch Mahals.—Rain during the week maximum 1 inch 45 cents at Dohad, minimum 12 cents at Halol. Standing crops and agricultural stock in good condition. Fodder plentiful.

Kaira.—(For week ending 23rd September 1893).—Rain for week maximum at Borsad 1 inch 54 cents, minimum at Kaira 12 cents, average for the district 42 cents; for season maximum in Napiad 49 inches 44 cents, minimum in Matar 38 inches 17 cents, average for the district 45 inches 8 cents; rainfall after 23rd and till 26th in talukas ranging from 1 inch 73 cents to 20 cents. Standing crops in good condition. Prospects good. Fodder supply sufficient. Agricultural stock in good condition.

Broach.—Rain for week maximum 2 inches 21 cents in Vagra, minimum 20 cents in A'mod; for season maximum 51 inches 43 cents in Broach, minimum 31 inches 86 cents in A'mod; rain deficient in some villages of the Jambusar taluka. Weeding operations in progress. In the Vagra talukas jowari slightly damaged by excessive rain, otherwise standing crops in good condition. Prospects and probable outturn of crops good. Condition of fodder-supply good and agricultural stock healthy.

Surat.—(For week ending 23rd September 1893).—Rain for week slight throughout the district, varying from 2 inches in Jalalpor to 8 cents in Olpad; for season maximum 66 inches 87 cents in Pardi, minimum 38 inches 18 cents in Jalalpor. Weeding operations in progress. Standing crops in good condition. Fodder sufficient and agricultural stock good.

Khandesh.—Rain for week at Dhulia 24 cents, average in the district 21 cents; for season at Dhulia 17 inches 50 cents, average in the district 33 inches 45 cents. Crops healthy. Weeding and preparations for rabi crops continue. Condition of fodder supply and agricultural stock good.

Nasik.—(For week ending 25th September 1893.—Rain for week more or less throughout the district; maximum at Nandgaon 2·56 inches, minimum at Sinnar 4 cents; for season at Nasik 34·48 inches; rain deficient in Sinnar taluka. Weeding of kharif crops and preparations of lands for rabi crops still in progress. Bajri coming into ear in Niphad and Baglan talukas. There was timely rain for bajri in Nandgaon, Chandor and Malegaon talukas. Grasshoppers are decreasing day by day. Condition of fodder supply and agricultural stock good in Chandor and fair elsewhere.

Colaba (Bombay).—Rain every day except on 21st and 24th: total of week 2·20 inches: total to date to 63·14, being 2·05 below average. Abnormal temperature nil on 20th, 21st and 24th, 1° cool on 22nd, 25th and 26th, and 2° cool on 23rd. Vapour in air normal. Wind normal.

Thana.—Rain for week at head-quarters 87 cents, for season 92 inches 77 cents; in talukas during week maximum in Mahim 2 inches 16 cents, minimum in Umbargaon 15 cents. Weeding in progress. State of crops good. Condition of fodder supply and agricultural stock good.

Kolaba.—Rain maximum 10 inches and 44 cents at Mangaon, minimum 1 inch 85 cents at Alibag. Weeding operations almost completed. Crops good. Fodder supply and agricultural stock good.

Ratnagiri.—Rain insufficient everywhere, maximum 8·17 inches in Khed, minimum 14 cents in Vengurla. Reaping of early crops in progress.

Poona.—Rain for week at head-quarters 16 cents, for season 27 inches 73 cent; rain during week throughout the district, maximum 56 cents at Indapur and minimum 3 cents at Dhond; rain deficient in taluka Sirur and Petha Dhond of the Bhimthadi taluka. Harvesting of kharif crops almost completed. Lands are being prepared for rabi crops in taluka Junar. More rain urgently wanted in Sirur, Purandhar and Indapur talukas and Petha Dhond of the Bhimthadi taluka. Condition of fodder and agricultural stock good.

Ahmednagar.—Rain for week at Nagar 1 inch 23 cents; in talukas maximum 3 inches in Kopargoan, minimum 8 cents in Akola; for season maximum 38 inches 36 cents in Jamkhed, minimum 13 inches 50 cents in Rahuri; more rain required. Standing crops flourishing. Sowing of jowari in progress. Reaping of mug and udid almost completed. Condition of fodder and agricultural stock good. Jowari dearer in Shrigonda, Karjat and Rahuri talukas.

Sholapur.—(For week ending 23rd September 1893).—Rain for week at Sholapur ·08, Barsi ·04, Madha ·13, Karmala ·06, Pandharpur ·16, Sangola ·36 and Malsiras ·08, inch; for season maximum 20 inches 63 cents in Barsi, minimum 7 inches 96 cents in Malsiras. Kharif crops are in good condition except in taluka Sangola, where they are withering for want of rain. Sowing of rabi crops commenced in all talukas. Rain wanted in Sholapur, Barsi, Madha, Pandharpur, Sangola and Malsiras talukas. Fodder and grass sufficient. Agricultural stock good. Slight rise in the price of jowari in Karmala, Sangola and Malsiras talukas.

Satara.—Rain at Satara 80 cents, total 31 inches 17 cents; in talukas during week maximum 1 inch 85 cents in Javli, minimum 3 cents in Valva; more rain wanted in Valva, Wai, Khanapur, Man, Khatav and Tasgaon talukas. Condition of fodder and agricultural stock good.

Bijapur.—Rain maximum at Sindgi 1 inch 28 cents, minimum at Bijapur 8 cents. Standing corps good, but rain required in Badami and Bagalkot talukas. Rabi sowings in progress. Rats decreasing.

Belgaum.—Rain at Belgaum 1 cent, total 35 inches 73 cents; varying from 5 to 42 cents at other places during the week; more rain urgently wanted. Crops withering. Sowing of late crops hindered in some places. Rat plague almost disappeared. Fodder supply and agricultural stock generally good.

Dharwar.—Rain 5 cents in Hangal and 28 in Ron; more rain urgently required especially for rice crops, which have suffered to a considerable extent. Rats still causing damage in places in the north-east of the district, though to a less extent.

Kanara.—Rain throughout the district during week, maximum 3 inches 54 cents at Bhatkal, minimum 3 cents at Haliyal; rain for week at Karwar 94 cents, for the season 103 inches 59 cents. Below ghats early crops in ear and harvest commenced in Karwar. Above ghats weeding in progress, but retarded for want of sufficient rain. Garden sugar cane doing well. Agricultural stock good.

Rajkot.—Rain 2 cents, total 24 inches 82 cents. Lands are being prepared for wheat and gram.

Wadhwan.—Rain 12 cents at Wadhwan, total for the season 12 inches 12 cents. Prospects improved; more rain wanted.

Baroda.—Rain during week 60 cents, total 46 inches 48 cents. Agricultural stock fair. Crops in Baroda division fair; in Kadi division excessive rain has somewhat injured kharif crops; in Navsari division rice and sugarcane. and in Amreli and khamandal divisions crops are withering for want of rain.

UNDELIVERED LETTERS.

THE following is a list of unclaimed Letters lying at the General Post Office Bombay :—

A Krishnaswami Ayer
Allexander, J D, Mrs
Ahmed Pasha Madan
Angus, Miss
Ashlaji
Archer & Co
Berendt, A
Buckle, H
Browne, W E
Bruk, Mani
Beleen, Antonia
Bionienil Henri
Bennett, S A, Mrs
Burne, W
Babaji, Gopal
Carlsen, J L
Church, W T
Cond, S
Crofton, W
Christianer, T H
Creagh, M, Mrs
Dari, P S
Dodd, J R
Daniel, H L
DeSeringl, F V
D'Fries, A H
Douglas, M
Deen Mohomed Khan
Pease, P P
Elonhead, A G L
Erskine, K
Fry, H W
Feldmann, H
Faulkner, W A
Firth, A C
Greenwood & Co, Charles
Grant, V C
Gregor, M, Miss
Gallion, C L
Goldenstein, M
Grenet, T M
Heller, F
Hancock, T H, Captain
Hoknes, E A
Hodgson, A C
Hughes, W H
Botelliwala, H Sorabjee
Hooper, P N
Harris, Gordon
Hunt, A
Harery, H J A
Hony Secretary, Native Assn for Supplying Female Medical Instruction to the Women of India
James, T
Jacob, A L, Miss
James, W L
Jamsetjee M Mehta
Johnstone, Surgeon-Major
Kelly, T, Mrs
Kellard, W
Kupelwresser Leopold
Kennedy, C F
Kubal, R Takoor
KM Ashra Hudien Sahib
Hony Secretary, Royal Bombay Merchant Club
Laundry, A J W
Lewis, J P
Mathews
Mathers
Marijeelefsky, Sophie
Middleton, P T
Mohomed Joonas
Martin, Keitz
Massay, H S Capt
Macduff, A
Moris, B N
Nelson, F
Oliver, Mrs
Peneda, J, Ds
Pruce, J
P Rustomjee Setna
Pilkington, Miss
Pien, J
Rogers, A S
Ribeiro, A C
Roper, E A, Mrs
Rowan, J A
Ramsay, H, Capt
Rustim Setna, S S
Rossin
Sykes, P M
Sorabjee N Kooka
Simpson, A
Schwary, C
Schneider, Mrs
Scott, C, Capt
Stogdon, A W
Schult, O
Sykes, R
Toomey, Mrs
Trooff, S, Miss
Taylor, Mrs
Tonkilienits, Moses
Tonso, M
Thomson, W F
Tonkin, James
C Vethanian Pillay
Vithoo, Rama
Vaz, B, Mrs
Wald, W
Whitley, W
Wardroper, Col
Warburton, E
Warwick & Co
White, P
White, C M

THE Countess of Aberdeen is nothing if not practical. Whatever she undertakes she does thoroughly, and this admirable principle obtains in her social entertainments. A few weeks ago, says the *Morning*, the family Aberdeen were seized with a violent desire to give a select garden party prior to their departure for Canada, and every available county list was brought into requisition for the invitation cards. To make sure, however, that no one should be passed over, the ever-amiable peeress hit upon the happy idea of utilising the public prints, and so it came to pass that an advertisement appeared in the local papers to the effect that any one who would like an invitation to this family party could obtain it by writing to Haddo House. Nothing was said about enclosing a postage stamp for a reply, but with rare thoughtfulness, appended to the invitation was a time-table of local trains together with a list of the third-class fares belonging thereto.

LORD ROSEBERY'S SPEECH.

On the evening of the 7th instant, Lord Rosebery, spoke in the House of Lords in support of the Second Reading of the Government of Ireland Amendment Bill, delivering what the *Times* pronounced to be the most brilliant speech in a debate far above the usual Parliamentary average. We reproduce its salient points :—

The Earl of Rosebery, who was received with loud Ministerial cheers, said : My Lords, I do not propose, indeed I should not be competent, to follow the noble Earl (Lord Selborne,) into the critical and legal examination of the bill to which he subjected it with the arts of a great lawyer and a great Chancellor, but I hope you will not think me disrespectful if I say that that argument, elaborate and interesting as it was, only added to the unreality of the debate. He supplied in one of his closing sentences the reason why it is unnecessary to dissect the criticisms which he has summitted, because he said, "You are not legislating for to-day or for tomorrow." He was right. You are legislating for this day six months.—(Laughter.) This is not a dissecting-room, it is a chamber of death itself. Somewhere in the passage in that short lobby that leads from the House of Commons to the House of Lords this bill caught its death of some passing chill, and it is, if I may say so humbly, an interesting but academical discussion, unreal in every part and particle, to which we have been listening. If any peer says he came here with his mind open to argument, prepared to consider the bill on its merits, I confess he will have made a very considerable breech in the opinion I have formed of this debate. The other reason why this discussion has been unreal and academical is that there is no equal division of parties in this House. There is only one party in this House and a percentage of another. I do not know what is the exact number of the legionds which my noble friend who leads the House with consummate ability professes to muster under his standard, but I venture to think it would be most fitly described by the couplet Sydney Smith put into his description of a salad—

> Let onion atom lurk within the bowl,
> And, scarce suspected, animate the whole.

Therefore it is not remarkable that the speeches have divided themselves mainly into two categories. There are the speeches of denunciation, and among these I would give a high and honourable rank to the speech of

THE NOBLE DUKE OF ARGYLL,

Who told us with engaging candour that he cannot treat this subject with rosewater. He treated me in a spirit to which I am entirely unaccustomed from him—(laughter),—and if I may reverse an expression in Scripture I should say, "I expected a stone, and he gave me bread."—(Laughter.) He was good enough to praise a little book of mine which was not long ago published, and read extracts from it as if they were damaging to the position of the Government. I am here to say that from not one of the statements he red out, or from any of the statements in that little book, have I seen the slightest cause to recede, but that does not impair my general loyalty to the course pursued by Her Majesty's Government. One of the great specialties of the noble Duke is this, that he is always going to make a speech about Home Rule but never gets to it. He is seized by that fatal and malignant disease to which he is more subject than any other of the many invalids who suffer in either House—*Ives Gladstoniana*. (Laughter.) I do not see why candour should not reign among friends, but I think the noble Duke reads more into the character of my right hon. friend Mr. Gladstone than even his greatest admirers have been able to perceive. He reminds me of the lines in "Rejected Addresses"—

> Who makes the quartern loaf and Luddites rise,
> And fills the butchers' shops with large blue flies!

(Laughter.) I cannot help thinking that as he advances in the vale of years the flies he perceives get larger and bluer on every occasion.

To-night I would ask to waive all discussion of the bill, first because the discussion is unreal, and secondly because the point at issue is much larger than the bill or any bill. It is the vast question of the policy which you propose to pursue in Ireland, a policy which on our part is clear and determined, and on your part is in the womb of the future. Taking that view, you might do something better than chew the dry bones of the bill, or what was left of them by the keen and unwearied teeth of the House of Commons—(laughter),—and we might at once desist from miserable personal and petty recriminations.—(Ministerial cheers) You and your party may feel sure of your policy. I will frankly say I am not sure of mine.—(Hear, hear.) I am not certain about anything in regard to Ireland.—(Opposition laughter and cheers.) The noble Lords opposite are not quite certain about Ireland. That is at least a ray of hope; but I can at least say that after long and painful study I have arrived at the conviction that we are right. I have arrived at this conclusion in the teeth of all or almost all that would tend to make me take the other side. We on this side have known the bitterest pangs that can fall to public men to suffer. We have known the separation from colleagues and the bitterness of their denunciation, and I venture to say if we had been anxious to lead a quiet and pleasant life and sacrificed our opinions as you think and say we have it would not have been in the direction we are pursuing.—(Ministerial cheers.) I say, then, that it is not the bill but the policy which is at issue. Your treatment of the bill shows it, both in the House of Commons and here. I am perfectly certain that if you had frankly accepted the principle of some large measure of local legislature for Ireland, offered *bona fide* with a view of bringing that to pass in a manner consonant, as you believe, with the safety and integrity of the Empire, we should have held out not one but both hands to welcome your proportions.

THE RESOLVE TO KILL THE BILL.

The action of the House of Commons reminds me of a Spanish bull fight. They have to kill the bull. You had to kill the bill—(laughter)—and you went about it in very much the same way. The first act of the drama is when the toreadors attack the bull openly and the bull generally gets the better of them. That was the stage of the second reading.—(Laughter.) Then there comes the stage where the light infantry of the bull ring attempt to fix light darts into the bull, not for the purpose of killing it, but apparently out of general cussedndss.—(Laughter.) That, I think, represents very faithfully the Committee stage.—(Renewed laughter.) Then comes the last and solemn precess of all when the toreador has to kill the bull. In one hand he holds a sword and in the other he holds a cloak to mislead the bull as to his intentions. I think I recognised in the features of the matador the features of the noble Marquis of Salisbury.—(Loud laughter.) The contrast of the treatment of the bill by the two Houses is remarkable. The House of Commons lingered over it with solicitude. Now the House of Lords treats the bill in a very different spirit. It gives it short shrift. Less than a week is sufficient after its leaving the House of Commons for its destruction in the House of Lords. There are none of those attentions which were exhibited in the House of Commons. There are no amendments, no instructions in Committee, and no Committee to instruct. I do not know anything to compare to this bill so much as the old receipt for cooking a pike. You had to fill the pike with everything that was rich, rare and toothsome, and then you had to throw the pike out of the window as useless.—(Laughter.) Surely your conduct is hardly respectful to your colleagues in the House of Commons. The result of all their efforts and even their pugilistic encounters—(laughter)—is that at the moment the bill arrives at the House of Lords you have nothing to say to it. Are we to consider that the course of the House of Commans was merely playing with the pike, confident that the noble Duke was on the bank with the gaff to land the pike.—(Loud laughter). Now let us apply to what formerly was the ninth clause, but which is now the tenth, the text of either not touching the accursed thing or of only touching it for the purpose of amending it in the same certain and fruitful direction. On July 10 the Conservative front bench in the other House voted for retaining the whole of the 103 Irish members instead of only 80 voting for Imperial affairs. On the same day they voted for total exclusion. On July 11 they voted for the retention of 48 Irish members. On July 13 they voted for the in-and-out arragement, and lastly they voted to omit the clause altogether.—(Ministerial laughter and cheers.) Can any noble lord opposite tell me the object of these tactics? Was it to bring Parliamentary institutions into contempt?—(Ministerial cheers).

THE MASTERS OF THE SITUATION.

I wish to repeat that in my opinion your responsibility with regard to this bill is infinitely greater than that of the House of Commons, and I will tell you why. You are masters of the situation, and you have the power absolutely in your hands. You are in the position of being able to give to this bill the fullest and freest opportunities for discussion that any bill ever received, to put an end to the complaint that it has not been sufficiently discussed. If you have any wish to settle this Irish question in the way in which I some times thing it will eventually be settled, you can by an agreement between both political parties meet together in conference and, after adequate discussion, settle terms on which Ireland should have self-government in the future. You may say you do not wish to have anything to do with any form of Home Rule, but that is not the case, at any rate as regards the Liberal Unionists' League. In 1886 Lord Hartington and Mr. Chamberlain stated plainly that Home Rule was mainly a question of degree, and then succinctly and definitely laid down the limitations with which they would be prepared to grant it. Are they of that opinion now? If so, the noble Duke of Devonshire was singularly advised in moving the rejection of the bill on the second reading, because he might have allowed the second reading to pass *sub silentio* or afte formal protest, and then when the bill got into Committee your Lordships might have manipulated it to your liking. The bill as amended would go back to the House of Commons, where it would meet no doubt, with a stout resistance, and a conference between the two Houses would result. I do not say that this would lead to any fruitful result, but that is the clear and patriotic course for your Lordships to take. We have been constantly taunted by noble Lords opposite with changing our minds in a moment, in the twinkling of an eye, at the biddidg of a single and scarcely responsible Minister. How did this come about in the year 1886? A great English party deliberately proposed a measure of Home Rule which they had resisted for some eighteen years. I should like to give your Lordships my opinion. It is a point on which our critics have had much to say. I speak as a witness, but not as an enthusiastic witness in favour of Home Rule. With me Home Rule is not a fanaticism, it is not a question of sentiment, it is scarcely even a question of history. It is not the counsel of perfection, but it is on the whole the best of the courses we can pursue in dealing with a highly critical and complex subject. With me at any rate it is a question of policy, and as such I argue it.

LIBERAL VIEWS ON HOME RULE.

Our views on Home Rule are founded on history, but they are founded on a somewhat more recent history than that of the Union. The noble and learned Earl said to-night that the departure in favour of Home Rule was taken in 1885. I am going to approach a subject now on which the noble Marquis opposite is extremely sensitive, and shall be greatly surprised if I get to the end of my few sentences without some interruptions or interpolation.—(Laughter.) What occurred in 1885 to make this change in our action? It was simply this. We left office as I contend on a side issue. When we went out we were prepared to renew certain clauses of the Coercion Bill which we thought necessary on our knowledge of Irish administration. The noble Marquis came in. Last night he said he was most unwilling to come in, but that he was forced to do so. That is very much at variance with my recollection. I do not, of course, know what the internal feelings of the noble Marquis were; but if he means that he was forced to come in by his followers who wanted to come in, I believe that what he said is strictly and accurately true. If, however, he means that he was forced to come in not by his followers but by the action of the Liberal Government I fancy that his memory has played him a trick. The noble Marquis entered into some negotiations with the outgoing Government as to the measure of support he would receive if he was prepared to take office. He said he could not take office unless the support was given. We told him we could not give him that support, and yet he took office.—(Ministerial cheers.) What happened? Without even the 24 hours' examination into the facts of the case which was thought necessary in 1886 he determined to try the experiment of governing Ireland without what is called coercion. That was a very grave announcement, because it cut altogether the ground from below the foot of the Liberal party. Coercion is a valuable instrument, but corecion demands continuity, and if any party is prepared as a matter of party politics to abandon all idea of administration by coercion without reference to the facts of the case, from that time coercion becomes impossible. I remember Mr. Chamberlain said in a famous, muchquoted speech that the rule of Ireland by England was parallel to that of Poland by Russia and Venice by Austria. I do not know what takes place in Poland now, and therefore I would rather take the case of Austria and Venice. It is now nearly a matter of history that Austria held Venice by coercion, but would she have been enabled to maintain that had the policy been changed every four or five years? It was impossible, as I say, for the Liberal party, forced as it was from the continuity of coercion, to repeat it, and they were, happily, as I think, compelled to try a new experiment and a new departure. We were face to face not merely with the abandonment of coercion by the opposite party, but we were face to face with the moral and material failure of the Act of Union to secure prosperity to Ireland. What is the proof of the moral failure? It is that 80 or 90 members came back from Ireland out of 103 to strike a blow, a mortal blow, at that Union. What is the proof of the material failure? The proof was given copiously last night by my noble friend Lord Playfair. The late Lord Chancellor of Ireland cast a great deal of ridicule upon those satistics, and seemed to think that the details were below the notice of statesmen; but I venture to think that an old author accurately described the man as a great benefactor to his species who made two blades of grass to grow where only one grew before. (Cheers.) It is not, I venture to say, too much to assert that that Government is not a benefactor that makes one blade of grass grow where two grew before. (Ministerial cheers.) Then we were driven, and not unwillingly driven, to the policy of Home Rule. All other policies had been tried and had failed. This alone remained.

DISMEMBERMENT OF THE EMPIRE.

But I wish also to say that we have other motives besides history for coming to the conclusion we have. In the first place the Irish representatives are almost unanimously in favour of Home Rule. We have also the difficulty of governing Ireland in England, which seems to be as great as it was when we first began to govern. No one can doubt that if we could set Ireland afloat at this moment, and float her across the Atlantic until she reached the shores of America she would in ten years become as prosperous and contented as the other States.—(Ministerial cheers.) It is a reproach to our Empire, to our Government, and to our Parliament that when we covet every square inch of unoccupied ground in the world we have at the heart and core of our empire a country which for seven or eight centuries we openly confess we are unable to deal with. May I give two other reasons which make me a Home Ruler at this time, reasons which have been used by the Opposition as arguments against the Bill? The first is a phrase that is constantly used, "the dismemberment of the Empire." A more meaningless phrase was never invented.—(Ministerial cheers.) It is because I wish to avert a practical dismemberment of the Empire that I stand before you in support of Home Rule to-night. What I fear is that if we do not arrive at some such scheme as we propose we shall have that practical dismemberment by having Ireland sullen, discontented, and rebellious always at our side. I remember what the former policy of the noble Marquis was, "Twenty years of resolute government;" but how are you going to get your twenty years of resolute government? You may have your Coercion Bill, you may have your "Do not hesitate to shoot"; but your best foreign policy is to give Ireland something worth defending—(Ministerial cheers),—to give her something that no liberating country can offer, and to give her institutions she values.

WHAT DO THE TORIES PROPOSE?

Now I come to another question. What do you propose? Have you any scheme? If you have a scheme which will effect the objects we desire, I venture to say it will find a friendly reception on these benches. We are only too anxious to get Ireland out of the way. We have some 25 000 or 30,000 troops in Ireland in time of peace. What force should we want in time of war? I will ask one more question. If we engaged in a European war what would be the point the enemy would first attempt to reach? It would be, of course, Ireland. In the face of the gigantic armies of the Continent not 25,000 or 30,000 or even 100,000 men would prevent the invasion of Ireland. To attain your twenty years of resolute government you will have to set the democracy behind you, and that, I venture to say, however you frame your proposals, you will never have.—(Ministerial cheers.) Is emigration any better? Emigration will greatly increase the difficulties with which you will have to deal. If you send out discontented instead of contented emigrants, if you pour into America or Australia Irish peasants, torn from their homes because it was impossible for them to live there, they would go there with burning hatred against your institutions and against your monarchy. You will raise up ten evils for one you put down. You have tried your policy already and it has failed miserably. It has reduced your British majority, and it has produced no effect upon the Irish majority in your Imperial Assembly. I don't know that you have any but three courses open. The first course is to disfranchise Ireland and convert it into a Crown colony; the second is your former policy, which is most expensive and ineffectual; and the third is some form of Home Rule. The first is impossible, and as to the third you have not yet come to it, though it may not be long in coming.—(Ministerial cheers.)

THE FUTURE.

We see in the future that if your policy is pursued we should have all those secret societies of assassination and outrage once more brought to work their way in Ireland, because the one hope that inspires the Irish people to withstand the incentive to rebellion would then disappear. We see Parliament encumbered, we see great expense, we see great waste of time, and we know that at the end of it, whether you plaster Ireland with your garrisons or your gold, the end would be the same—by some devious path or other it would be some form of Home Rule.—(Cheers.) It is animated by these considerations, both positive and negative, that we have adopted the course which has brought so much obloquy upon us both from our open foes opposite and our open friends on this side. We propose thus bill in the sense so much decried by the noble Lord that it is an experiment. I grant it may be an experiment. All legislation is in some sense experimental, and all Irish legislation is necessarily so. But it was at least a large and a generous experiment. I remember only two experiments of equal magnitude—I think they are of greater magnitude—which have ever been proposed to Parliament in my time. They both struck deep at the Conservative institutions of this country. They both menaced all that the party opposite holds most dear, and they were both, I need hardly say, proposed by Tory Governments. One was the establishment of the London County Council—an infinitely more perilous experiment than the establishment of any Irish Parliament could ever be, where you focussed into one small body all the revolutionary elements, all the discontent, and all the poverty of the unprecedented aggregation of five millions of people. The other was the Reform Bill of 1867. I well remember the introduction of that bill. It was brought in by the noble and brilliant Prime Minister of that time, Lord Derby, who tossed it on the table with the explanation, "My lords, I bring you this. This is, after all, but a leap in the dark." We claim that this bill is not a leap in the dark. We claim that is a leap towards the light—a leap, and a long stride towards a more generous Irish policy, towards the reconciliation of two great nations too long divided, and further, a more considerable stride towards the adjustment and devolution of local business which will alone enable the British people to support the vast and various burthens of their Empire.—(Loud Ministerial cheers.)

IN presenting its readers with an engraving of the book plate of "The New York Society Library," our contemporary, "Ex Libris," gives a sketch of the history of this institution, believed to be the oldest lending library in America. For a long period it was pre-eminently the library of the old Knickerbocker families of New York and their descendants. It was founded in 1700 under Bellomont, Governor of the Province, and was the outcome of the interest taken by King William III. in education in New York. Among the earliest of its benefactors was the Rev. John Sharp, English Chaplain at the Fort in New York, and the Rev. Thomas Bray, D. D., who sent from this country many precious gifts of books to American cities and towns. In 1730 the library of the Rev. Dr. Milling, consisting of 1,642 volumes, was placed under the Society's control, and in 1772 a Royal Charter was granted by King George III. During the War of Independence the collections were removed from the city for safe keeping. Since then the library has been augmented in various ways, and sheltered under more than one roof till in 1856 it was finally housed in the building erected for it in University Place, at a cost of eighty thousand dollars. In 1878 it had about 65,000 volumes, and since then it has received many important gifts in books.

FLORILINE—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline," being composed in parts of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

MRS. BESANT'S LIFE.

MRS. BESANT, continuing the story of her life in the *Weekly Sun*, writes :—

ABORTIVE PERSECUTION.

In the separate trial of Messrs. Foote and Ramsey, Mr. Foote again defended himself in a speech of marked ability, spoken of by the judge as "very striking;" Lord Coleridge made a noble charge to the jury, in which he strongly condemned prosecutions of unpopular opinions, pointing out that no persecution short of extermination could be effective, and caustically remarking on the very easy form of virtue indulged in by persecutors. The jury disagreed, and a *nolle prosequi* was entered. The net results of the trials were a large addition to the membership of the National Secular Society, an increase of circulation of Freethought literature, the raising of Mr. Foote for a time to a position of great influence and popularity, and the placing of his name in history as a brave martyr for liberty of speech. The offence against good taste will be forgotten; the loyalty to conviction and to courage will remain. History does not ask if men who suffered for heresy ever published a rough word; it asks, Were they brave in their steadfastness; were they faithful to the truth they saw? It may be well to place on record Mr. Foote's punishment for blasphemy; he spent 22 hours out of the 24 alone in his cell; his only seat was a stool without a bed; his employment was picking matting; his bed was a plank with a thin mattress. During the latter part of his imprisonment he was allowed some books.

SOCIALISM.

The rest of 1883 passed in the usual way of hard work; the Affirmation Bill was rejected, and the agitation for constitutional right grew steadily; the Liberal press was won over, and Mr. Bradlaugh was beginning to win golden opinions on all sides for his courage, his tenacity, and his self-control. A little storm with University College occupied some time, Miss Bradlaugh and myself being refused admission to a botany class on the ground that there was a prejudice against us. A successful international congress at Amsterdam took some of us over to the Northern Venice where a most successful gathering was held. To me personally the year has a special interest, as being the one in which my attention was called, though only partially, to the Socialist movement. I had heard Louise Michel lecture in the early spring; a brief controversy in the *National Reformer* had interested me; but I had not yet concerned myself with the economic basis of Socialism; I had realised that the land should be public property, but had not gone into the deeper economic causes of poverty, though the question was pressing with ever increasing force on heart and brain. Of Socialist teaching I knew nothing, having studied only the older English Economists in my younger days. In 1884 a more definite call to consider these teachings was to come, and I may perhaps open the record of 1884 with the words of greeting spoken by me to our readers in the first number of the *Reformer* for that year :—What tests 1884 may have for our courage, what strains on our endurance, what trials of our loyalty, none can tell. But this we know; that every test of courage successfully met, every strain on endurance steadily borne, every trial of loyalty nobly surmounted, leaves courage braver, endurance stronger, loyalty truer, than each was before. And therefore for our own and for the world's sake, I will not wish you, friends, an 1884 in which there shall be no toil and no battling; but I will wish you, each and all, the hero's heart and the hero's patience, in the struggle for the world's raising that will endure through the comming year." On the third of February I came for the first time accross a paper called *Justice*, in which Mr. Bradlaugh was attacked, and which gave an account of a meeting of the Democratic Federation—not yet the Social Democratic—in which a man had, apparently unrebuked said that "all means were justifiable to attain" the working-class ends. I protested strongly against the advocacy of criminal means, declaring that those who urged the use of such means were the worst foes of social progress. A few weeks later the *Echo* repeated a speech of Mr. Hyndman's, in which a "bloodier revolution" than that of France was prophesied, and the extinction of "book-learning" seemed coupled with the success of Socialism, and this again I commented on. But I had the pleasure, a week later, of reprinting from *Justice* a sensible paragraph, condemning the advocacy of violence so long as free agitation was allowed.

TWO NOTABLE EVENTS.

The spring was marked by two events, on which I have not time or space to dwell—the resignation by Mr. Bradlaugh of his seat on the reiteration of the resolution of exclusion, and his triumphant return for the fourth time by an increased majority—a vote of 4,032, a higher poll than that of the general election and the release of Mr. Foote on February 25 from Holloway, whence he was escorted by a procession a quarter-of-a-mile in length. On March 12 he and his fellow-prisoners received a magnificent reception, and were presented with valuable testimonials at the Hall of Science.

THE BRADLAUGH AND HYNDMAN DUEL.

Taking up again the thread of Socialism, the great debate in St. James's Hall, London, between Mr. Bradlaugh and Mr. Hyndman, on April 17, roused me to a serious study of the questions raised. Socialism has in England no more devoted, no more self-sacrificing advocate than Henry Hyndman. A man of wide and deep reading, wielding most ably a singularly fascinating pen, with talents that would have made him wealthy in any career he adopted, he has sacrificed himself without a murmur to the people's cause. He has borne obloquy from without, suspicion and unkindness from those he served, and, surrounded by temptations to betray the people, he has never swerved from his integrity. He has said rash things, has been stirred to passionate outbursts and reckless phrases, but love to the people and sympathy with suffering lay at the root of his wildest words, and they count but little as against his faithful service. Personally, my debt to him is of a mixed character: he kept me from Socialism for some time by his bitter and very unjust antagonism to Mr. Bradlaugh; but it was the debate at St. James's Hall that, while I angrily resented his injustice, made me feel that there was something more in practical Socialism than I had imagined, especially when I read it over afterwards, away from the magic of Mr. Bradlaugh's commanding eloquence and personal magnetism. It was a sore pity that English Socialists, from the outset of their movement, treated Mr. Bradlaugh so unfairly, so that his friends were set against Socialists ere they began to examine their arguments. I must confess that my deep attachment to him led me into injustice to his Socialist foes in those early days, and often made me ascribe to them calculated malignity instead of hasty, prejudiced assertion. Added to this, their uncurbed violence in discussion, their constant interruptions during the speeches of opponents, their reckless inaccuracy in matters of fact, were all bars standing in the way of the thoughtful. When I came to know them better, I found that the bulk of their speakers were very young men, overworked and underpaid, who spent their scanty leisure in efforts to learn to educate themselves, to train themselves, and I learned to pardon faults which grew out of the bitter sense of injustice, and which were due largely to the terrible pressure of our system on characters not yet strong enough—how few are strong enough!—to bear grinding injustice without loss of balance and of impartiality. None save those who have worked with them know how much of real nobility, of heroic self-sacrifice, of constant self-denial, of brotherly affection, there is among the Social Democrats.

BERNARD SHAW—SOCIALIST IDEALS.

At this time, also, I met George Bernard Shaw, one of the most brilliant Socialist writers and most provoking of men. A man with a perfect genius for "aggravating" the enthutiastically earnest, and with a passion for representing himself as a scoundrel. On my first experience of him on the platform at Southplace Institute he described himself as "a loafer," and I gave an angry snarl at him in the *Reformer*, for a loafer was my detestation. And behold! I found that he was very poor, because he was a writer with principles, and preferred starving his body to staoving his conscience; that he gave time and earnest work to the spreading of Socialism, spending night after night in workmen's clubs; and that "a loafer" was only his amiable way of describing himself, because he did not carry a hod. Of course, I had to apologise for my sharp criticism as doing him a serious injustice, but privately felt somewhat injured at having been entrapped into such a blunder. Meanwhile I was more and more turning aside from politics and devoting myself to the social condition of the people. I find myself in June protesting against Sir John Lubbock's Bill, which fixed a twelve-hour day as the limit of a "young person's" toil. "A 'day' of twelve hours is brutal," I wrote. "If the law fixes twelve hours as a 'fair day' that law will largely govern custom. I declare that a 'legal day' should be eight hours on five days in the week, and not more than five hours on the sixth. If the labours is of an exhausting character these hours are too long." On every side now the Socialist controversy grew, and I listened, read, and though much, but said little. The inclusion of John Robertson on the staff of the *Reformer* brought a highly intellectual Socialist into closer touch with us, and slowly I found that the case for Socialism was intellectually complete and ethically beautiful. The train of my thought was shown by my urging the feeding of Board-school children, breaking down under the combination of education and starvation, and I asked, "Why should people be pauperised by a rate-supported meal and not pauperised by a state-supported police, drainage, road-mending, street-lighting, &c.?" Socialism, in its splendid ideal, appealed to my heart, while the economic soundness of its basis convinced my head. All my life was turned towards the progress of the people, the helping of man, and it leaped forward to meet the stronger hope, the lofty ideal of social brotherhood, the rendering possible to all of freer life; so long had I been striving thitherward, and here there opened up a path to the yearned-for goal. How strong were the feelings surging in my heart may be seen in a brief extract from an article published in the second week of January, 1885 :—"Christian charity? We know its work. It gives a hundredweight of coal and five pounds of beef once a year to a family whose head could earn 100 such doles if Christian justice allowed him fair wage for the work he performs. It plunders the workers of the wealth they make, and then flings back at them a thousandth part of their own product as 'charity.' It builds hospitals for the poor whom it has poisoned in filthy courts and alleys, and workhouses for the worn-out creatures from whom it has wrung every energy, every hope, every joy. Miss Cobbe summons us to admire Christian civilisation, and we see idlers, flaunting in the robes woven by the toilers, a glittering tinselled superstructure founded on the tears, the strugglings, the grey hopeless misery of the poor."

AT THE PARTING OF WAYS.

This first month of January, 1885, brought on me the first attack for my Socialistic tendencies from the pen of Mr. W. P. Ball, who wrote to the *Reformer* complaining of my paragraph, quoted above, in which I had advocated rate-supported meals for Board-school children. A brief controversy thus arose, in which I supported my opinion, waiving the question as to my being "at heart a Socialist." In truth I dreaded to make the plunge of publicly allying myself with the advocates of Socialism, because if the attitude of bitter hostility they had adopted towards Mr. Bradlaugh. On his strong tenacious nature, nurture on self-reliant individualism, the arguments of the younger generation made no impression. He could not change his methods because a new tendency was rising to the surface, and he did not see how different was the Socialism of our own day to the Socialist dreams of the past—noble ideas of a future not immediately realisable, in truth, but to be worked towards and rendered possible in the days to come. Could I take public action which might bring me into collision with the dearest of my friends, which might strain the strong and tender tie so long existing between us? My affection, my gratitude, all warred against the idea of working with those who wronged him so bitterly. But the cry of starving children was ever in my ear; the sobs of women poisoned in lead works, exhausted in nail works, driven to prostitution by starvation, made old and haggard by ceaseless work. I saw their misery was the result of an evil system, was inseparable from private ownership of the instruments of wealth production; that while the worker was himself but an instrument, selling his labour under the law of supply and demand, he must remain helpless in the grip of the employing classes, and that trade combinations could only mean increased warfare—absolutely necessary for the time as weapons of defence—but meaning war, not brotherly co-operation of *all* for the good of all. A conflict which was stripped of all covering, a conflict between a personal tie and a call of duty could not last long, and with a heavy heart I made up my mind to profess Socialism openly, and work for it with all my energy. Happily, Mr. Bradlaugh was as tolerant as he was strong, and our private friendship remained unbroken; but he never again felt the same confidence in my judgment as he felt before, nor did he any more consult me on his own policy as he had done ever since we first clasped hands.

PLEADING FOR SOCIALISM.

A series of articles in *Our Corner* on the "Redistribution of Political power," on the "Evolution of Society," on "Modern Socialism," made my position clear. "Over against those who laud the present state of society, with its unjustly rich and its unjustly poor, with its palaces and its slums, its millionaires and its paupers, be it ours to proclaim that there is a higher ideal in life than that of being first in the race for wealth, most successful in the scramble for gold. Be it ours to declare steadfastly that health, comfort, leisure, culture, plenty for every individual, are far more desirable than breathless struggle for existence, furious trampling down of the weak by the strong huge fortunes accumulated out of the toil of others, to be handed down to those who have done nothing to earn them. Be it ours to maintain that the greatness of a nation depends not on the number of its great proprietors, on the wealth of its great capitalists, on the splendour of its great nobles; but on the absence of poverty among its people, on the education and refinement of its masses, on the universality of enjoyment in life. . . . . Enough for each of work, of leisure, of joy; too little for none; too much for none; such is the social ideal. Better to strive after it worthily and fail than to die without striving for it at all." Then I differentiated the methods of the Socialist and the Radical Individualist, pleading for union among those who formed the wings of the army of labour, and urging union of all workers against the idlers. For the weakness of the people has ever been in their divisions, in the readiness of each section to turn its weapons against other sections instead of against the common foe; all privileged classes, when they are attacked, sink their differences and present a serried front to their assailants; the people fight with each other, while the battle between themselves and the privileged is raging.

THE CORSICAN VENDETTA.

THE widow of Paolo Saverini dwelt alone with her son in a rude cottage near the little town of Bonifacio. The town, built on the slope of the mountain, faces the coast of Sardinia on the opposite side of the narrow, rock-strewn strait. The cottage of the widow Saverini lay at the very edge of the cliff, and its three windows looked out upon a wild, forbidding view. And there she lived with her son Antoine and his dog Semillante—a big fierce brute which the young man employed in hunting.

One evening Antoine Saverini was treacherously stabbed and killed in a quarrel by Nicolas Ravolte, who succeeded in escaping to the Sardinian coast on the same night. The passers-by carried Antoine's body home. When his mother received it she did not weep, but stood gazing at it for a long time without a motion. Then, passing her hard, shrivelled hand across the dead face, she vowed vengeance on her son's destroyer. She would allow no one to remain with her, but shut herself up along with Semillante beside the body. The dog howled pitiously as she stood at her master's feet, with her tail between her legs; the woman bent over the body with a fixed look in her eyes, from which welled an occasional tear—silent and cold. The young man lay on his back with his vest pierced and torn about the breast. He seemed asleep. But he was covered with blood—his clothes, his face, his hands. Suddenly the woman began to speak, and at the sound of her voice the dog was silent.

"But you will be avenged, my poor child, my son, my own darling! Ay, you will be avenged! Do you hear? It is your own mother that swears it, and you know she never breaks her word."

And she leaned over and kissed the cold lips. Semillante, began to howl once more. It was a long, plaintive, mournful, horrible wail. And there they remained, the woman and the dog, until morning. Antoine Saverini was buried on the following day, and in a little time his name was no longer mentioned in Bonifacio.

As he had left neither brother nor any other male relative, there was no one to carry out the customary vendetta. But it was never absent from the mind of Antoine's old mother. From morning till night she gazed at a white spot on the other side of the strait. It was the Sardinian village of Longosardo, the refuge of many Corsican bandits who had allowed the law to come within too close reach of them. There they awaited the opportunity of regaining their old haunts. And it was there, she knew, that Nicholas Ravolati had taken refuge.

But what could she—an old infirm woman—do except gaze across the water and dream of vengeance? Yet she could not forget, for had she not sworn upon her boy's body? She could no longer sleep at night for thinking of her terrible task. Even the dog howled incessantly—utterly inconsolable at the loss of her master.

One night, just as Semillante was in the midst of her howling, the widow was suddenly seized with an idea—an idea of vindictive, ferocious savagery. She thought it over until morning, and then made her way early towards the church. There she knelt down on the stone floor and prayed Heaven to help and support her—to give her poor, frail body the strength necessary to avenge her son. She then returned home.

Before the house there was an old barrel which caught the rain that poured from the roof. This she turned over on its side, keeping it in its place with heavy stones. She chained Semillante up to the barrel thus transformed into a kennel, and then entered the house. She walked restlessly up and down the room, turning her eyes constantly across the strait.

The dog howled all day and all night. In the morning the widow carried her some water in a platter, but nothing more—not so much as a crust. The day passed, and Semillante, half famished, lay asleep. Next day the brute's eyes glowed like fire, and she tugged madly at her chain. Still the widow gave her nothing to eat, and the furious animal howled and barked throughout the day and the following night.

Next morning the widow Saverini went to a neighbour and borrowed two bundles of straw. She then took some old clothes that had belonged to her husband, and stuffed them with the straw so as to resemble a man. She next fixed the figure upright to a stake in front of Semillante's kennel, and formed the head with a bundle of old linen. The dog gazed at the form in astonishment, and at once ceased howling, although she was nearly dead with hunger. The woman then went to the butcher's and bougth a string of sausages. These she cooked close to the kennel. Semillante tore her chain and foamed at the mouth, maddened by the savour of the cooking. The widow took the steaming sausages and securely tied them Sound the straw man's neck in the form of of a cravat hre then unchained the dog.

Semillante at once bounded at the figure's throat, and, supporting herself with her paws on its shoulders, she began to devour the meat. Presently she slipped down with a piece in her mouth, but at once sprang up again, and buried her fangs once more in her prey. This was repeated until the entire bandage of meat was consumed. The widow Saverini then chained the brute up, starved it for another two days, and resumed the strange exercise. For three months this was continued. She no longer required to chain the dog up but set it at the figure with a mere gesture. Moreover, she had taught it to spring at the throat without any food being concealed about it. She gave it the cooked meat afterwards as a recompense. As soon as she saw the stuffed man, Semillante now trembled with rage, and looked towards her mistress, who simply raised her finger and called, "At him," in a sharp clear tone.

On Sunday the widow Saverini went to confession and received the sacrament with ecstatic devotion. Then, having dressed herself in man's clothes like a beggar, she crossed the strait in a Sardinian fishing-boat. She carried a little cloth bag with her. Semillante had eaten nothing for two days, and from time to time the widow excited her by letting her smell the bag. On reaching Longosardo she went to a baker's shop and inquired for the abode of Nicolas Ravolati. He had resumed his former trade of carpenter, and worked alone in his shop near by.

The widow Saverini pushed open the door and called, "Hallo, Nicolas!" He turned his head. Then, unchaining the dog, she cried :

"At him! at him! Devour! devour!" At once the brute leaped up and seized him by the throat. The man put out his arms to grapple with it, and both rolled to the ground. For a few seconds he writhed and struggled in agony. But soon he became motionless, for Semillante never relaxed her grip until she had worried the life out of Nicolas Ravolati.

Next day two neighbours seated outside their doors recalled having seen an old beggar man leave the village on the previous afternoon along with a big emaciated dog, which had greedily devoured some brown stuff given it by its master as they hurried along.

The widow Saverini reached home again in the evening. She slept soundly that night. GUY DE MAUPASSANT.

PREVENTION IS BETTER THAN CURE!—BY FREE ELIMINATION OF UREA, there will be no more accumulation of urates and uric acid in the blood, and thus rheumatism, gout, and skin diseases will be avoided. All these evils can easily be kept at a distance by keeping the alimentary canal in a healthy state, a desirable result which can only be brought about by a judicious use of Fothergill's Madonal. Rs. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8—MADON, SONS and Co., Fort, Bombay.

FEMININE FACTS AND FANCIES.

BETWEEN THE SEASONS.

Write a "Ladies' Letter" in the end of August! exclaims a lady correspondent. This is a duty which taxes all the ingeniousness, all the fertile resources, of a woman's mind and brain. Summer fashions not gone out, winter fashions not come in; every thing in a sort of hybrid condition. No one in Paris or London worth a modiste's thought or trouble; rumours from seaside resorts of the vaguest description spread about probably by someone who has not been there. Voila! The condition of affairs which an unfortunate being who "needs must" remain in London has to write about. How I envy those ladies who can in this dull season post their copy from the regulations ivy-covered cottage facing the old fashioned flower garden, with its hum of bees and warbling of birds, and describe the merry pranks of the coquettish haymakers and their attendant swains at they return through the dewy lanes in the evening. Or yet those others who can send a minute description of Lady So-and-So's shooting or fishing costume on their last excursion together. Not to talk of the sojourners at Continental seaside resorts who have an opportunity of sending their readers the very cream of Paris, Berlin and Vienna fashions. One thing, I think, noticeable about these latter productions is the impression given of the universality of the sailor hat, open jacket and blouse. Disguised under French names, hidden in voluminous descriptions, these staple characteristics of feminine costumes for the last two seasons are continually peeping forth.

A ROUND OF THE SHOPS.

In despair at such a dull state of affairs I said I should make a round of the principal establishments, to see if the lords of the drapery world were in the same state of barrenness over dress and fashion as the Paris correspondents. I steered my course towards Regent-street, and in one of the biggest places asked to see their latest consignments. "Yes, certainly, there were some novelties just introduced from Paris. The latest in blouses was the crossover shape." "The crossover! Why, the crossover has become nauseating. It is everywhere, on everyone; but perhaps you have some new development? Can I see it please?" The wily shopman seized on the words "new development" and spent an hour trying to convince me that check and plaid silk blouses, with the ordinary crossover ends for tying round the waist, was something, that had not been seen before in London. To add temptation to his efforts to deceive me he produced some-thing "so chic" in bolero jackets that could be worn to add beauty to the blouse. I felt in despair, and could not help feeling sure of the fact that the epidemic of blouses and Eton jackets is still far from being over. After vainly trying to persuade me into the purchase of a figured silk blouse and bespangled bolero, my eloquent assistant at last showed something that had a look of freshness about it. It was a blouse it is true, and of the crossove shape, but it was made of soft woollen material beautifully slashed and dotted. It was only the beginning of a series of the most elegant and daintiest garments, all of the blouse shape, and all intended for autumn wear. Now that really chilly evenings and moderately warm days, all those of my friends who are lovers of the a la blouse style had better cast aside the cambrics, muslins, and chiffons, and lay in a stock of those new and sensible articles.

THE LATEST IN HATS.

In another place I was shown the 'the latest in hats,' which proved to be a sailor shape, with slightly tilted rim, trimmed with black satin rosettes and stiff scythe shaped tufts of feathers. At a fashionable tailor's I was told check weeds were to be worn greatly during the coming season. This could hardly be called anything new, considering that checks have been very much worn all this spring and summer, but in this establishment I saw a novelty in trimming. A costume of brownish tweed was trimmed with tan-coloured leather, bands of leather round the skirt, the revers, pockets, collar, and cuffs all bound with the same serviceable material. I thought it had a very stiff, ungainly appearance, and mentally hoped its very unsightliness would not make it popular.

LITTLE THAT IS NEW OR FRESH.

This is how London fashions stand at the end of one season, and before the beginning of another; it is impossible to have anything new or fresh to say on the subject of dress for another month at least. The air is rife with whispered rumours of great revolution in styles before very long, but until the whispered rumours assume some tangible shape it is useless to worry my readers with suggestions. I myself think that anyone wanting an autumn costume will be quite safe in purchasing a quilt-coloured tweed, made without any exaggeration.

FURS.

I must not omit saying that in my rambles I paid a visit to a fur shop, and saw that baby lamb was greatly en evidence, jackets in it being made rather tight-fitting to the figure, with full skirts, a collar set in high stiff pleats and cuffs to match. Capes were shown in the same material and looked very rich and warm. The recent touch of chilliness made looking at such things agreeable. What a funny climate we have! A couple of days before the sight of baby lamb, or any sort of fur, would make one feel faint. The cape is still the favourite wrap, but it will not be worn with dress toilettes quite as much as last year. The new shaples are either very long or very short. To sum up, individual taste can be followed without appearing out of fashion or a dowdy.

A NICE SALAD.

No dish, says the "St. James's Gazette, is more useful than a salad in autumn. In country-houses especially, where visitors often arrive at odd hours, an impromptu meal is often in demand, and in warmish weather nothing is better than cold meat and salad. Here is an talian one which may perhaps be a little change from those in current use :—Form a pyramid of mustard and cress, and make it as firm as possible. Have ready plovers' eggs and hard-boiled hens' eggs; cut the whites into fanciful shapes, and fill up crevices with the yolks or bits of whites boiled in spinach or beetroot juice. Arrange these against the pyramid, and then take veal and ham or chicken and tongue, or any white or red meat, and arrange in turn with the eggs. Beetroot fancifully cut and lobseter may further diversify the pyramid, and a lobsters claw forms an admirable apex. This will look very dainty and appetising, and, if you keep the dressing in a separate dish, may be prepared early in the day, and kept ready for any emergency.

THE BEAUTIES OF LONDON.

The average Londoner has no eyes for the beauty of the city in which he lives. Sir Lepel Griffin, writing in the "Pall Mall Magazine", declares, however, that it is even superior to Paris. 'In the first place, there is the noble and historic river, by the side of which the Seine is little better than a ditch. Secondly, there is the succession of glorious parks, the lungs of the great city, stretching from Whitehall to Kensington Palace, such as are possessed by no other city in Europe. Then the more notable buildings of London do not compare unfavourably with those of Paris. Westminster Abbey is more beautiful and interesting than Notre Dame St. Pauls than the Pantheon; while, in spite of some grave defects and over-elaboration of detail, there is no modern building in Europe which is superior in dignity, size and beauty of position to the Houses of Parliament." The only building in Paris which Sir Lepel covets for London is the Arc de Triomphe.

MRS. POTTER PALMER.

Mrs. Potter Palmer is protected from the swarm of people who continually wish to ask her questions by her private secretary, Miss Laura Hayes. Miss Hayes has been with Mrs. Palmer for two years and a half. In that time she has made herself invaluable in the Palmer household. However, she is distinctly a private secretary, directing the work of a stenographer and a typewriter, whom she has to assist her.

MADAME MELBA'S CONFIDENCE.

Nervousness never troubles Mdme. Melba the great singer, even on a "first night." "The greater and the more distinguished the audience," she says, "the more stimulated and braced I feel. There is something that responds to the exigency of the occasion."

GROWING GIRLS.

When are our young girls going to stop growing? asks Mr. Harry Furniss. They spring up nowadays as if they would rival the jerry-built villa in rapidity of growth, but luckily they are more stable than that structure. I suppose, the fact of the matter is that we allow our children to lead a much healthier life than we were allowed ourselves, and our dwellings, whether suburban villas or town mansions are healthier also. This may be the resson that our school girls in their teens are physically as well as mentally superior to those of former generations. If they keep on springing up like this we shall have some startling developments in a few decades. A 1893 paterfamilias may perhaps be heard to inquire of mater ditto, "What on earth are all those ugly tucks round Daisy's frock for?" And to receive the answer, "Oh, that's her 'day-of-the-week' costume. One of those tucks is for Sunday, another for Monday, and so on, and by letting one down each day I just manage to keep the dress the right length all the week. She does grow so!"

NOVELTIES.

I have been most industrious in looking up novelties this week writes Miss Mantalini, and at last I believe I have succeeded in finding something worth chronicling. What do you think of the evening cloak in the illustration? I saw it at Victory and Co.'s, Regent-street, and was so impressed by its beauty and luxuriousness that I begged them to let me have a picture of it at once. It is of ermine as you see, and is trimmed with a border of sable tails and a sable collar. The lining is a soft blue silk. The drapers are showing short capes, tippets, and pelerines of ermine with muffs to match. But it is hardly likely that so delicate a fur will be fashionable for out-door wear. The capes are double or triple, fairly full, and reach to the waist. Most of the new muffs are absurdly big—quite the "granny" size.

ANOTHER CLOAK.

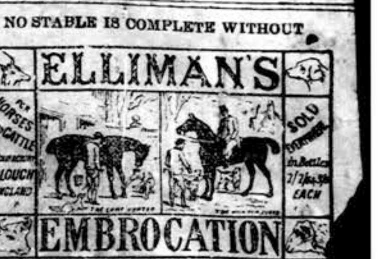
Another splendid clock at Victory's, which I was told had been made for a well-known lady, was of purple velvet, lined with ermine and trimmed with a border and full short cape of same fur. Sealksin, you will be glad to hear, is no dearer than usual. A splendid coat made of this fur in the modified Russian blouse style had a waistcoat, belt, collar, and flaring cuffs of astrachan. Sable and mink collarettes will be worn again, but not with the heads and feet of the animals in the barbarous fashion of last winter. A tight-fitting sealskin coat was made full in the skirt, in the same style as cloth coats, and had a deep round collar and big sleeves. It was beautifully lined with pansy brocade. Cloaks are the same length as they were last winter—that is to say, they fall about as low as the knees. A very pretty model in grey corduroy with little spots like snowflakes on it had a double cape, and collars bordered with Sitka fox. I saw most of the novel ties in men's fur coats tried on by a customer. The coat that pleased me most was of dark blue box cloth, lined with dark mink and without trimming of any sort outside.

SMALL WAISTS.

"As to the women, they appeared to be decently veiled with drapery, and not bundled up with millinery, or upholstered like armchairs, as most of the women of our time were" I often think of this sentence in William Morris's Utopian romance when I see a plump and would-be smart lady in a particularly tight dress. She certainly does remind one of a piece of upholstered furniture. If women had a proper sense of proportion, they would see what an absurd thing a very small waist is. Many, however, are evidently not aware that it is quite impossible to lace tightly without there being strong evidence of the fact. Otherwise one wouldn't see so many appalling figures about. I have too great a dislike to being preached at myself to wish to preach at others, or I would certainly write a sermon on the corset. At a fashionable dressmaker's the other day I saw a woman with a waist that was an insult to God and man. Said the principal, "It takes two of us to hold her when she comes to try on a new dress, and her stays have to be tightened." There is nothing elegant or attractive about a stiff, "stays" figure. That is why I do not admire tight, tailor made dresses. Undoubtedly a woman looks more graceful in a tea-gown than in anything.

NOTICES.

NO STABLE IS COMPLETE WITHOUT



FOR SPRAINS, CURBS, AND SPLINTS WHEN FORMING.
FOR OVER-REACHES, CHAPPED HEELS, WIND GALLS.
FOR RHEUMATISM IN HORSES AND FOR STRANGLES.
FOR SORE THROATS AND INFLUENZA.
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FOR SORE SHOULDERS, SORE BACKS.
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SIR,—ELLIMAN'S Royal Embrocation is used in my stables, and I consider it *indispensable* in any stable, but especially in the stable of a Master of Hounds.
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Master of the Berwickshire Hounds.

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